Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke Is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 46, NO. 28. CONNELLSVILLE PA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10 1924 SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

One Hanna Furnace Closes Coke Contract for First Quarter; Resume at Once

Sharpsville Suspends Coke Shipments; Number Active Stacks Unchanged.

SPOT MARKET VERY QUIET

Price Range for Furnace is $3.75 to $4.00, Foundry $5.00 to $5.50; Contract 25 to 50 Cents Higher, Heating in Better Demand, $3.25-$3.50.

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURG Jan 9—Dover furnace Dover, O operated by M A Hanna & Company has contracted for coke for the remainder of the present quarter and is to blow in at once The price paid is $4 25 While coke is available for the quarter as as low as $4 00 there are differences in quality and particularly good quality was required in this case A very few contracts were made some time ago at $3 75 but this price is regarded as altogether out of the reckoning at the present time The selling at that figure was in the east with the exception of one contract made with a large furnace in the Mahoning Valley The contract market is now plainly quotable at a range of $4 00 to $4 25 As to contracts now in force made at various times the lowest, as stated are at $3 75 while the higher are a $4 10, two or three being at this figure

While the starting of Dover furnace makes one more stack to use merchant coke from the Connellsville region the balance is preserved by the fact that Sharpsville furnace has suspended coke shipments the furnace being out of order It is not yet decided whether a long or short suspension will be required to get the furnace in order One operator gains a tonnage and another loses a tonnage

During the period of first quarter contract negotiations there was much talk of furnaces being disposed not to contract but to buy their coke from time to time Presumably this would have meant that a number of furnaces would buy for the month of January but it is now seen that there has been little if any activity in that direction and the trade concludes that practically all the operating furnaces are provided with contracts for the quarter though some may not have covered their requirements in full

The spot furnace coke market has continued very quiet the daily turnover being quite small Asking prices show a wide range some operators having an asking price of $4 25 but selling prices show a narrower range There is practically every day coke offered at $3 75 which must be considered standard furnace coke though not of the best grade. To get a very good coke the buyer may possibly have to pay up to $4 00, but there is no evidence that above this has been paid in the past week or two, and the market is thus quotable the same as a week ago $3 75 to $4 00 for spot furnace coke

There has been little if any additional contracting for foundry coke as the buyers who desired to be covered for the quarter closed some time ago Quotations are unchanged Spot foundry coke shows a very wide range if all cases be taken into account, but the general run of the market is $5 00 to $5 50 as it has been for nearly three months past, without any material change Some brands of coke are held at $6 00 and occasional sales are effected at this figure, but the chief outlet for such coke is on contracts There is no little coke offered as of foundry grade at $4 75 as there has been off and on for quite a while past, but all or nearly all of this coke is machine drawn and thus it is no hand selected though there is some selection. The market is quotable as follows

Spot furnace	$3 75@$4 00
Contract furnace	$4 00@$4 25
Spot foundry	$5 00@$5 50
Contract foundry	$5 25@$6 00

Heating coke has been in better demand in the past week but offerings have been in keeping and prices have in consequence had no stiffening the general range on air grades of heating coke being $3 25 to $3 50

The Pittsburg district coal market shows no improvement though production may be a trifle heavier than it was at the very low point a month ago Prices are very poor the condition being ascribed to the competition of nearby nonunion fields In not a few cases wages are lower on nonunion coal in two whole districts, for instance Fairmont and Elkhorn, wages are back to the 1917 scale Regular Pittsburg district steam mine-run coal in the spot market generally ranges from $1 90 to $2 10, while slack whether steam or gas, is $1 50 to $1 75

The pig iron market has been very dull, as it is expected to be in the fore part of January There is hardly any inquiry and transactions are confined to small lots chiefly of foundry iron. The last important activity was late in December There was quite a substantial buying movement in November, chiefly in foundry iron for first quarter delivery The buying however, has not necessitated the blowing in of merchant furnaces in any number and in fact it appears that in the country as a whole there was less merchant furnace operation in December than in November Some of the iron sold was iron already made and stocked at furnaces

Prices on pig iron previously quoted seem to be well maintained Foundry iron is held very rigidly and the only question would be as to basic iron in which for a couple months past the regular asking price whatever it might be at the time has been shaded more often than not One important producer however is holding basic iron at $1 00 over the asking price of other producers The market is quotable as follows

Bessemer	$23 00
Basic	$21.00
Foundry	$22 00@$22 50

These prices are f o b Valley furnaces freight to Pittsburg being $1 76

COKE FREIGHT RATES

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment are as follows per ton of 2,000 pounds effective July 1 1922

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	$3 [illegible]
Buffalo	3 [illegible]
Canton	2 52
Chicago	4 16
Cleveland	2 [illegible]
Columbus	2 77
Detroit	3 65
E St. Louis	4 54
Erie	2.77
Harrisburg	2.90
Joliet	4 [illegible]
Louisville	4.16
Milwaukee	4 79
New York	4 79
Philadelphia	3 [illegible]
Pittsburg	1.[illegible]
Port Henry N Y	4 54
Port Maitland Ont.	3 28
Pottstown	3 28
Reading	3 28
Richmond, Va. (B. & O)	4 6[illegible]
Richmond, Va. (P R. R.)	4 79
South Bethlehem	3 53
Swedeland Pa.	3 53
Toledo, O.	3 25
Wheeling	2 21
Valley Points	2 2
For Export.	
From Connellsville district	
Philadelphia (F O B vessels)	$3 0
Baltimore (F O B vessels)	3 01
From Latrobe district	
Philadelphia (F O B vessels)	3 58
Baltimore (F O B vessels	[illegible]

YEAR TOO YOUNG YET TO SHOW TREND IN THE STEEL MARKET

Mill Operating Schedules Better Than In Latter Part of December; Prices Well Sustained.

Special to The Weekly Courier

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows

The responsibility now rests on the iron and steel market to justify the very favorable predictions that were so prevalent in December Thus far in the new year no definite trend has been established but the year is too young to make a showing The outstanding fact is that while in the closing months of the old year conditions were regarded as good because they had not grown worse as much as had been expected, the expectations now are the other way and unless the market improves there will be disappointment

Steel mill operating schedules have been distinctly better since the first of the year than in the latter part of December but much of this improvement may be due to buyers requiring that deliveries be held back until after inventory

Finished steel prices continue to be well sustained but buyers do not coincide with the mill attitude that the matter of prices is now settled for an indefinite period

Freight cars ordered in December totaled about 17 000 representing a very fair month's business The car shops had completed practically all their old orders and are getting the new orders into production with unusual speed Whether the rate of buying will be continued is quite problematical The summaries of two months ago of 75 000 to 100 000 freight cars being under negotiation prove to have been quite visionary There has been keen negotiation as to prices

The rumor that the United States Steel Corporation has bought 50 000 tons of pig iron is entirely without foundation A Cincinnati scrap dealer bought 50 000 tons late last year, for investment

The pioneer steel freight car maker has reduced wages 10 per cent There had been no talk of wage reductions in the Pittsburg district, but the incident may possibly open up the subject in some quarters.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1924				WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1923			
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18 1[illegible]	8,619	9 [illegible]	108,410	18 19	8 715	9,477	97,340
Lower Connellsville	16 418	6,368	10 0[illegible]	78,400	16 41[illegible]	[illegible] 267	10,1[illegible]	68,190
Totals	[illegible]	14 987	[illegible]	186,810	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 628	[illegible]
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	14 936	7,01[illegible]	[illegible] 920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 020	80,970
Lower Connellsville	[illegible]	1 730	1 616	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 736	1 816	21 840
Totals	21 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 536	[illegible]	21 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	102,310
MERCHANT OVENS								
Connellsville	[illegible]	1 608	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700	[illegible]	16 370
Lower Connellsville	10 0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 160	11 066	[illegible]	[illegible]	46 8[illegible]0
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 088	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 231	7 09[illegible]	63,220

Many Interesting Statements And Assertions in Complaint Filed by Rainey-Wood Coke Co.

In Proceedings to Establish "Coking-In-Transit" Rates For By-Product Plants.

TWO METHODS OF COKING

Contrasted With Considerable Detail and to Advantage of By-Product Process; Swedeland Plant "A War Facility" and Commercial Enterprise.

The full text of the complaint filed with the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania as the means for initiating the movement or the establishment of the coking in transit freight rates to and from the by product coke plant of the Rainey Wood Company at Swedeland Pa. contains many statements and declarations of interest to the operators of the Connellsville region

The complainant is described as a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with principal office a Philadelphia, owning and operating a by-product coke plant at Swedeland Pa. consisting of 110 Koppers ovens using in the manufacture of coke about 800 000 tons of coal per year In addition to coke large quantities of gas, tar sulphate of ammonia, benzol and other by products are manufactured

It is stated that the complainant was organized as a war facility on July 11 1918 and its capital stock is owned by the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company of Philadelphia and W J Rainey Inc of New York The former operates blast furnaces and steel mills at Swedeland West Conshohocken and Ivy Rock Pa and the latter coal mines in the Westmoreland Greensburg district The coke company was organized not only as a war facility but also to furnish an economical supply of coke gas and tar for the use of the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company and for providing a constant market for the coal mined by W J Rainey Inc which has owned and operated a large number of beehive coke ovens in the Connellsville district for many years"

A further purpose in organizing the Rainey Wood Coke Company is declared to be 'not only to supply the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company with the products aforementioned but to conduct a business different from the ordinary by product coke plant located at blast furnace and steel companies so that same could be operated continuously and conducted as a separate commercial enterprise rather than a part of either the steel company or the coal company and so that its products, in addition to those furnished by the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company could be distributed to blast furnaces and other industries requiring coke gas, tar sulphate and benzol and particularly to public service corporations requiring constant and regular supplies of gas or coke ' Large quantities of domestic coke are also produced "for use by household consumers in Philadelphia and other points in the vicinity of the plant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company the Monongahela Railway Company the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and the Upper Merion & Plymouth Railroad Company respondents to the complaint, are declared to be common carriers and public service companies within the meaning of The Public Service Company Law, engaged for profit in the conveyance of passengers and property within Pennsylvania '

As the operation of the complainant's by-product plant is necessarily continuous ' it is set forth that a constant supply of bituminous coal of uniform quality and character must be received regularly and without interruption For the purpose of assuring such supply complainant has acquired and has in use upon the lines of the respondents 400 standard hopper-bottom coal cars of 70 tons capacity which are also of great service to respondents in performing their public obligations and service incident to said movement of coal

The coal supply for the Rainey-Wood plant is procured from mines of W J Rainey Inc in Westmoreland and Fayette counties parts of the Connellsville coke region The Pennsylvania and the Monongahela railroads serve these mines The point of origin of the shipments of coal and destination at the [illegible] plant and the routes [illegible] are all in [illegible] from [illegible] rate for [illegible] from [illegible] routes [illegible] to [illegible] West [illegible] is equivalent [illegible] and $2 [illegible] per [illegible] per net ton from [illegible] district

Coking Methods Contrasted

The complaint [illegible] exhaustively with [illegible] coke manufacture consisting the beehive with the by-product method Beehive ovens it is stated are located only at the mines By product ovens can be located at any point which reasonable freight rates on coal apply The by-product coke industry while still in its infancy is rapidly becoming one of the key industries of the nation for the following reasons

It conserves coal and petroleum natural resources of vast importance which are not replaceable

The fuel products obtained from by-product ovens are coke for metallurgical gas-making and domestic use gas for general distribution or for use in industry tar which is used extensively either as a fuel or in the manufacture of a large number of drugs dyes explosives paints wood preservers road dressings roofing and building papers and a great variety of other useful articles and light oil products the greater part of which are used as a substitute for gasoline These raw materials produced by the by-product coke industry are used by the steel chemical munition roofing road building gas manufacturing and other industries and are handled and re-handled by the railroads in the various processes of manufacture revenue being returned to the railroads from each process

The by product industry tends to stabilize coal mining transportation of coal and the distribution of its various products

Operation Must Be Constant.

Because of the large investment necessary in by-product coke plants the skilled organization necessary for the successful operation thereof the risk and serious injury incident to shutting down and resuming operations sound economic management requires that the plant be operated constantly throughout the year

With these conditions in view, complainant company was organized not only to supply coke gas and tar to the steel company but also to conduct its business as a commercial enterprise running continuously and supplying coke gas tar sulphate of ammonia and benzol in various quantities for the following purposes

Coke for public service gas companies, blast furnaces foundries and other metallurgical industries in eastern Pennsylvania and for domestic consumption of coke as a substitute for anthracite coal gas for distribution by Counties Gas & Electric Company supplying towns in the Philadelphia district tar to various industries in the state sulphate of ammonia for use in numerous industries especially for manufacture of fertilizer light oils, manufactured at complainant's plant into benzol for use as motor fuel and toluol when demand for high explosives exists for munition purposes

It is asserted that "In order to conduct its business as a commercial enterprise and to meet its obligations to furnish gas and coke for public service purposes the complainant company is compelled to sustain at various times exceedingly heavy losses on its various products primarily because of excessive cost of assembling raw materials at its plant and the additional charges for reshipment of its products particularly coke to points of consumption

Continued from Page Three

LABOR POLICY OF MANY INDUSTRIES IS BEING CHANGED

Employers and Employes Are Reaching a Better Understanding.

STABILIZING INDUSTRY

By S [illegible] HOLLINGSWORTH (United Press Staff Correspondent)

HARRISBURG Jan 8—The labor policy in a number of the basic industries is changing

A survey of industrial and employment conditions throughout Pennsylvania obtained exclusively by the United Press indicates that men and management in many instances are reaching a better understanding than has been known in the past

This condition is reported to be having marked influence on the chances of prosperity in 1924

The era of good feeling which seems to be at hand in industry has three explanations They are

1—Establishment of the eight hour day notably in the steel and anthracite industries

2—Investment opportunities offered employes stimulating interest in the management and participation in the *profits*

3—The shortage of skilled labor creating keen competition among employers for continued services of workers thereby reducing labor turnover

The effect of this condition has been noted generally in the labor situation in Pennsylvania There is very little unemployment and what there is has been classed as floating Demand for common labor having fallen off this element has increased

The gradual stabilization has been in process of development in building construction the steel industry and transportation Coal mining is making a desperate effort to stabilize itself

The building industry on the other hand has made marked progress especially in Pennsylvania As a seasonal industry dependent upon weather conditions building was one of the few large industries with labor turnover the *invariable rule* Now it appears contractors are going ahead with inside work and are retaining their most competent men principally because they do not want other contractors to get them when operations are resumed in the spring

There is more building work going on in Pennsylvania today than ever has been known in the previous history of the commonwealth

The eight hour day in the steel industry according to reliable reports has attracted the better type of men with the result that more are retained in employment and there is less turnover The men acquire proficiency and their services are cultivated by the management This condition prevails in spite of dull activity in iron and steel

The transportation companies especially the Pennsylvania railroad in their recent layoff revealed a decided labor policy It was regarded as a definite move toward stabilization *The strategy of the Pennsylvania* system was said to be to effect a closer cooperation between men and management Many of those who were laid off will never return while some will come back to find a totally different attitude on the part of the management

Coal mining the industry for which Pennsylvania is noted is less static than any other but a desperate effort is being made on the part of operators and the mine leaders to obtain more even and steady production as a matter of self preservation

Wage Scale Parleys Will Be in Florida

CLEVELAND Ohio Jan 4—The 1924 wage agreement between coal miners and operators of Ohio Western Pennsylvania Indiana and Illinois will be negotiated at Jacksonville Fla, February 11, it was announced at a joint conference of miners and operators here today.

Production and Output.

Failure to Recoup Holiday Decrease Only Significant Feature First Week, 1924

545,300,000 TONS OF COAL PRODUCED DURING PAST YEAR

Is Estimate of United States Geological Survey An Increase of 29 Per Cent Over 1922

WASHINGTON Jan [illegible] The weekly report of the United States Geological Survey states that the universal observance of Christmas as a holiday [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] tion of work [illegible] many mines on the day before [illegible] Christmas resulted in a large [illegible] production that brought [illegible] output down to 6 654 000 net [illegible] he losing [illegible] This was a decrease of [illegible] per cent and [illegible] recorded during the [illegible] the last three days of the [illegible] production recovered to about the same level as in the preceding week

The total of the weekly estimates of soft coal production including an allowance for production on the last day of the year indicates that the total output in 1923 was approximately 545 300 000 tons A compared with 1922 this was an increase of more than 29 per cent In only three years—1920 1918 and 1917—has production exceeded that of 1923 In fact it is quite possible that when these estimates based on the weekly records of coal loaded are replaced by the final reports from the mines themselves it will be found that production in 1923 exceeded 1917

During the preceding five years the annual production was as follows in net tons 1918 579 386 000 1919 465 860 000 1920 568 667 000 1921 415 922 000 1922 422 268 000

The last week of December witnessed a sharp decline in the production of coke caused largely by the observance of the Christmas holiday The total output is estimated at 221 000 net tons a decrease of 35 000 tons or 7 per cent The average daily rate of production increased slightly The holiday appears to have been celebrated in all the eastern districts but not in the districts west of the Mississippi

Production in the Connellsville region according to The Courier totaled 165 530 tons against 195 420 tons in the week preceding

The cumulative production of beehive coke during 1923 to December 29 stood a [illegible] 91 000 tons as compared with 1922 [illegible] tons in 1921 [illegible] 000 tons in 1920 [illegible] 000 tons in 1921 and 5 033 000 tons in 1922

Thus it is seen that the beehive coke industry in 1923 recovered well from the depression of 1921 and the strike of 1922 but failed to equal the records of the active years 1919 and 1920 In comparison with the average of the years 1919 1922 1923 stands 23 per cent ahead

Production by states during week of December 29 as compared with the corresponding week in 1922 was as follows

	1923	1922
Pennsylvania	150 [illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama Kentucky Tennessee and Georgia	13 000	16 000
Virginia	6 0[illegible]	9 000
Colorado and New Mexico	6 300	6 000
Washington and Utah	4 000	[illegible]
U. S. Total	221 000	[illegible]

To Harness the Atom to Provide Heat and Power

CHICAGO Jan 8—Harnessing of atomic energy may solve the world's future power problems according to Prof Herbert S Philbrick of Northwestern University

Water power cannot replace coal and oil, said Prof Philbrick The future will develop power producing devices not unknown among them atomic energy condensers and solar radiation '

Professor Philbrick declared that America's oil supply would be exhausted in nine years if only oil was used to generate power

America's coal supply he said is estimated at 2 500 billion tons the oil supply at seven billion barrels and the horsepower of the rivers and streams at 50 000 000

We have used five billion barrels of oil about six and a half tons of coal per person is used each year and the industries are using more than the potential waterpower of 50 000 000 horsepower he said

Professor Philbrick predicted that within the next 100 years an invention even more significant than the steam engine will be perfected

New Blast Furnace at McKeesport.

The United States Steel Corporation has appropriated $1 500 000 for improvements to the McKeesport plant of the National Tube Company $1 000 000 of which will be applied to building a new blast furnace.

Total 186.810, or 8,610 Tons Short of Week Preceding Christmas.

MERCHANTS DID BETTER

Than Furnace Plants Which Get Barely Half Way Back, Week Was In Sharp Contrast with Beginning of 1923; Conditions Were Different

The first week of the new year developed practically nothing that can be regarded as significant in the coke situation unless it be that the decrease in production incident to the observance of Christmas was not fully made up The gain last week was but 21 280 tons which when contrasted with the loss of 29 890 tons during the holiday week shows that the region is 8 610 tons behind the pre Christmas mark

A striking difference between the beginning of 1924 and the corresponding week of 1923 is thus revealed A year ago the Christmas slump of 1[illegible] 120 tons was not only made up but it was more than doubled in the succeeding week This contrast brings into plain notice the fact that there is now absent from the market the factors which at this time last year were urging operators to augment production instead of cautioning them to keep it within prescribed limits

It will be noticed however that there prevails among the merchant operators the conviction that the current year has within it possibilities of at least as good if not better trade than 1923 and that even now they have something substantial upon which to base their hopes This has certain confirmation in the fact that the merchants did better than the furnace operators in regaining ground lost during the holiday week Last week's gain by the former exceeded by 920 tons the decrease that took place in their output in the last week of the year The furnace ovens came but a trifle over the halfway mark on their return to the record of the week immediately preceding Christmas The combined production of the two interests was 186 810 tons or 21 280 tons greater than that of the week of December 29 but 8 610 tons below that of the week ended December 22

There were some changes in the merchant oven list but the increase in the activity was so inconsiderable as to have no noticeable effect on production Again the 124 blow out here were 120 blown out making the net gain only four There was no change in the furnace list

There was not a universal return to a full six-day week a result likely [illegible] the has [illegible] there been [illegible] expansion in demand for coke Only a comparatively few furnace plants and they all independent operations made a full run With the exception of two plants the H C Frick Coke Company ran only five days The schedule of the merchant plants ranged from four to six days the bulk making five days

Some producers of coal report the outlook as slightly brighter but for the most part this branch of the trade find little in the present situation that can be characterized as encouraging

The estimated production of coke during the week ending Saturday January 5 was 186 810 tons divided between the two districts as follows Connellsville 108 410 an increase of 11 070 tons Lower Connellsville 78 400 an increase of 10 210 tons or a total increase of 21 280 tons as compared with total decrease of 29 890 during the immediately preceding week

By interests production was furnace 113 200 a gain of 10 890 tons merchant 73 610 a gain of 10 390 tons as contrasted with losses of 20 420 and 9 470 tons respectively during the week ended December 29

There was a net increase of four in the number of ovens in active production all at merchant plants the changes including 90 out at Lafayette 130 out at Clare a total of 220, in, West Penn 53 Adah 20, Hustead two Labelle 23 Puritan 1 and 2 34 Searight 60 Tower Hill No 1, two total 224 net gain four

Production by the merchant and furnace interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1923 is shown herewith

Week	Merch	Furn	Total	Total 1923.
Jan [illegible]	73 610	113 200	186 810	217 850
Decrease from 1923				31 040

Sinking Air Shaft

MOUNT PLEASANT Jan 4—Collapse of old workings has partially closed the present air course at the Morewood mine of the H C Frick Coke Company and in order to be able to distribute air from a new point a shaft is being sunk near Shaft No. 1 Following the completion of the shaft the fan will be moved from along the Alverton road.

RAILROADS WILL FIGHT CHANGE IN ESCH-CUMMINS LAW

Believe Public Still Favors Private Ownership and Management.

TRAFFIC RECORD IN 1923

The railroads have begun their campaign to halt the plan of the progressive bloc in Congress to rewrite the Transportation Act otherwise known as Esch-Cummins law, says a Washington dispatch in the Philadelphia Ledger. The roads will rest their case before the country on the record of the year 1923 which was comparatively free of transportation difficulties despite the fact that the lines carried the largest business in their history.

The roads are ready to answer the arguments of the government operation advocates. Donald Conn of the American Railway Association said and believed that the public still regards private operation as the most efficient means of conducting the nation's transportation lines. Any effort toward government regulation so as to provide virtual government operation also will be resisted by the railroads with arguments built on the record of the roads in the first real test year since the war.

The arguments of the progressives that pooling of railroad facilities would result in infinitely better service and greater savings Mr. Conn said, hardly holds water in view of the pool of freight car and other facilities brought about by the railroad administration. Shippers and consumers alike found themselves confronted with equipment which they could not use satisfactorily because it had been built for the type of business on one railroad and found unsuitable on another line.

"And you can't standardize railroad equipment until you standardize industry," said Mr. Conn.

On the matter of the terminal facilities, the roads will point out that these have been increased as the increase in business warranted although he acknowledged that further expansion of freight terminals was desirable. He mentioned the fact that plans to improve the terminals at Chicago are under consideration.

Capital expenditures for the Class 1 railroads of the country made for equipment in 1923 said a statement authorized by the association were "the greatest for any similar period in history."

One result of those expenditures, continued the statement, "was that the railroads in 1923 handled without transportation difficulties the greatest freight traffic on record. In nine out of 12 months there was an average of 1,000,000 cars loaded weekly with revenue freight. The million mark had been reached only in five separate weeks in previous years, all of which took place in the late summer and early fall of 1920.

"Capital expenditures actually made in 1923 for the purchase of equipment and other facilities totaled $1,075,897,940, while unexpended authorizations made during the current year but which will be carried over into 1924, totaled $300,806,519."

Mine Inspectors Furloughed for Lack of Funds

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—Steps have been taken to effect a temporary lay-off of 30 bituminous and 22 anthracite mine inspectors for a month each during 1924 to bring expenditures for inspection service within the appropriation department. Secretary Walsh said that two or three inspectors will be given leaves of absence each month.

Recent reports show 59,882 mine accidents last year as compared to 36,613 in 1922. Fatalities last year totaled 1,017, against 809 in 1922. Secretary Walsh said each inspector must take at least a month's furlough without pay and that approximately $20,800 will be saved by the department on its budget allowance.

West Penn Seeks Charter for Water Supply Rights

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.—The West Penn-West Virginia Water Power Company, a subsidiary of the West Penn Power Company, has applied for approval of a charter for water supply rights in Wharton township, Fayette county.

The corporate privileges thus sought are to be exercised in conjunction with the water power development centering in the hydro-electric plant to be completed in Cheat river, just across the line in West Virginia.

Lake Shipments Largest on Record

Lake navigation had not completely closed in the week ended December 30 and a total of 3?,136 tons of bituminous coal was dumped at the lower Lake Erie ports. This was less than half the tonnage handled in the week before. Of the total 31,-?68 tons were cargo coal and 1,270 tons were vessel fuel.

Cumulative dumpings of cargo coal during the present season to December 30, stood at 29,520,749 net tons. In comparison with preceding seasons 1923 was six per cent ahead of 1918, when the previous record was established, and 32 per cent ahead of the average for the five-year period 1918-1922.

Big Increase in Use of Concrete

Shipments of portland cement by the factories in the first 11 months of this year amounted to 15.6 per cent more than shipments in the same months of last year.

Cement is a very fair index to the volume of construction work. Much is used in road building but that is industrial activity. It employs men and uses machinery. A great deal of concrete is involved in factory and skyscraper construction and much more is used now in dwelling house construction than formerly. Indeed of manufactured commodities cement probably comes next to steel as an index of industrial activity. The amount of money involved by the way is large. This year's shipments will total about 1?0,000,000 barrels noting the factories somewhere in the neighborhood of a quarter billion dollars. ?? will be seen that the cost more of the finished concrete may exceed a billion dollars, says the American Metal Market.

In other words nearer two per cent than one per cent of the total income of the people of the United States this year is spent on concrete work apart from excavating etc. and ?? brings the concrete is to carry.

Last year was a large construction year, so that for this year to gain 15 per cent in cement consumption is an important gain. Each month this year has shown an increase in shipments over the corresponding month of last year with the exception of June and July which showed slight decreases. The gains were heavier in the early months of this year than in the late months but this does not necessarily mean any decrease during this year in activity, proportioned to the normal for the month since 1922 was one of progressively increasing activity. Perhaps it was simply a case of 1923 finding it harder and harder to beat the corresponding month of last year. Comparisons of one month in a year with another are of no value because cement work is a seasonal in character. The monthly shipments are an accurate index of the construction work immediately to be done since cement cannot be stored except in specially arranged warehouses which the cement factories have but dealers or consumers as a rule do not have.

Heavy Increase In Industrial Accidents, 1923

Figures issued by Secretary of Labor and Industry Royal Meeker bear out his recent warnings that industrial accidents are becoming too numerous in Pennsylvania, and a total of 200,1?? is shown for 1923 or 51,180 more than in 1922. Fatal accidents jumped from 1,890 to 2,112 in the same time. The figures were compiled from original reports and show the largest number of accidents since 1917, when war work was at its height.

The fatalities are the largest since 1920 when there were 2,514 out of a total of 174,979 accidents and there is a general rise over the figures of that year in all lines of employment.

The 1923 accidents included 105,47? in general industry, 923 being fatal; 59,882 in mines 1,017 being fatal and 35,080 on railroads and other public service 472 being fatal. The figures for 1922 show 84,052 with 7?? fatalities in general industry 36,6?3 in mines 809 being fatal and 26,?80 in public service work 349 being fatal.

Since 1916 there have been 1,182,7?0 accidents reported 20,468 being fatal and 860,350 non compensable.

Last year the accidents reported resulted in 81,??7 compensation agreements for $13,112,??? of which $5,698,939 went for fatalities. Since 1916 the compensation liability incurred in this state has run over $8? 000,000 of which $25,000,000 has been paid the remainder being distributed over a period of years.

The 1923 awards included compensation for 6?1 eyes 9? hands ?? arms 170 feet 111 legs and 41 permanent disability cases including broken backs. The awards for arms hands etc. do not include those under the finger act of 1923 under which compensation to amount of $397,000 was given for loss of 873 phalanges and 795 fingers.

1923 Greatest Freight Traffic Year Since 1918

The American Railway Association says that with complete reports for 49 weeks from January 1 to December 8 inclusive and with estimates made for the last three weeks of the year, the loadings of revenue freight on the railroads for 192? will total approximately 49,844,000 cars or an increase of 15 2-5 per cent over 1922 and 10 1-3 per cent over 1920.

The war year of 1918 is exceeded by nearly 12 per cent. During nine consecutive months the loadings averaged more than 1,000,000 cars a week the greatest loadings being in the week ended September 28 the total for that being 1,097,274 cars.

Russians to Re-Make Coal

MOSCOW. (By Mail to United Press) Jan. 8.—Russia has discovered a method by which it is claimed that coal of low quality can be changed into high grade fuel.

Heretofore the coal of Northern European Russia, Siberia, Turkestan and Transcaucasia was almost useless because it gave 3? per cent ash.

Professor L. N. Kuznetzoff has invented the following method. The coal is being washed on moving platforms then mixed with a quantity of mineral oil—the mixture of which Kuznetzoff keeps secret—and finally brought to a heat of 460 degrees.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 5, 1924.

Ovens	In Blast	Works	Name of Operators	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS	
18?		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible] Run	[illegible] Run Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
[illegible]		Clare	Clare Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clarissa	[illegible] Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible] Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Humphries	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. [illegible]	[illegible]	New York
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Pleasant	[illegible]	Greensburg
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coal & Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nellie	[illegible] Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oliver No. [illegible]	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	[illegible]
180		Oliver No. [illegible]	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oliver No. [illegible]	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mining Coal & [illegible] Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			
			FURNACE OVENS	
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Baggaley	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Continental [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crossland	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hecla No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Hecla No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hecla No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Hostetter	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kyle	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leisenring No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leisenring No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leisenring	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Lemont No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lemont No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marguerite	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
318		[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
204		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
901	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
464	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co.	[illegible]
300	[illegible]	Wynn	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	York Run	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			

ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1894

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens Furnace and Glass House Material.

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COAL AND COKE
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Connellsville Coke — Furnace and Foundry — Low Sulphur, Hard Structure

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General and Sales Office, Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.
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Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

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Furnace Coke By-Product Coal

General Offices—Uniontown, Pa.

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AND
By-Product Coking Coal

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IF YOU HAVE COAL LAND FOR SALE ADVERTISE IT IN THE COURIER.

Many Interesting Statements And Assertions in Complaint Filed by Rainey-Wood Coke Co.

Continued from Page One.

Continuing the comparison between the two methods of coke manufacture the complaint says, "The investment in beehive coke ovens is small per unit, the burden of interest and costs of operation and taxes are low, and the deterioration resulting from shutting down operations is negligible as compared with by-product ovens, and the beehive ovens can be shut down, and operation suspended when the demand for coke is slack and prices are low.

Highly Competitive.

"The beehive an dby-product methods both produce coke used for the same purposes, and the respective industries are highly competitive with each other. In the eastern Atlantic and New England states, and particularly in eastern Pennsylvania, the price of coke is primarily determined by the going price thereof f. o. b. the ovens in the Connellsville Coke District and the freight charges thereon from the ovens to the market. The by-product coke industry must, to compete in these markets, meet that price under the freight charges imposed upon it for the transportation of coal to the by-product plants and coke therefrom to the market.

"The result of these conditions, from the standpoint of business hazard, is that the beehive coke industry can protect itself against a falling and falling market, whereas the commercial by-product coke plant is compelled to absorb heavy losses incident to continuous operation under all market conditions in order to protect its large investment and to meet its public obligations.

"In substance, a by-product coke plant, such as that of complainant, is the only modern means, consistent with sound and practical conservation of all by-products recoverable from bituminous coal, to produce and distribute fuel in the form of metallurgical and domestic coke, gas, tar, sulphate and benzol.

"Its function is that of a converter interposed in the main channel of transportation of fuel, originating at the mines in the form of bituminous coal and delivered to the ultimate consumers in the converted form of the fuels mentioned."

Hauling Coke Costly

As Compared With Bituminous Coal; More Equipment Required.

All that has preceded in the complaint is by way of introduction to the real object which is to have established "coking-in-transit" rates applicable to by-product coking at the Swedeland plant. Preliminary to arguments in behalf of this system of rate structure reference is made to the recommendation of the United States Coal Commission, which follows:

"Consideration should be given by the railroads to the establishment of coking-in-transit rates. Coal is coked at the mines in beehive ovens, a wasteful process, now giving way to coking in by-product ovens that save the gas, tar, ammonia, benzol and other products. The by-product coking industry has developed rapidly in the past 10 years without having coking-in-transit rates and the railroads in their statements to this commission point to that record as evidence that such rates are not essential to the further development of the by-product coke industry. In this way they are unmindful of the fact that the growth thus far has been in connection with the iron and steel industry. The ovens for steel companies are built at the point of consumption of the coke and there has been no question of rates for transportation of the coke beyond.

"There is, however, a large and growing field for the growth of this industry in the direction of supplying gas and coke for municipal and household use. This requires that the ovens be located at or near large cities. A few such plants have been built. The gas is piped to the consumers, but the coke must be transported by rail. The coal must be carried to the ovens by rail. There is now no relationship between the two rates. The coke from such ovens must compete with beehive coke shipped direct from ovens at the mines, or with anthracite. The beehive coke and anthracite are carried on through rates. The coal from mines to by-product ovens and coke from these ovens to consumer are carried on two rates (the one on coke usually a high local rate) which, combined, are much higher than a through rate would be.

"A coking-in-transit rate would be a competitive through rate by which the coal would be carried from mines to ovens and after conversion into coke, transported beyond to the consumer. Such rates will advance the by-product coking industry and the conservation of natural resources.

"There is nothing novel in the proposal of coking-in-transit rates. A parallel situation is found in the milling-in-transit rates by which wheat is transported to the mills, converted to flour and several by-products and the flour carried beyond to consumers. The conversion of wheat by milling is of a like character with that involved in the conversion of coal by coking."

Reduces Cost to Carriers.

Applying this reasoning to the case in hand it is contended that, "In the actual handling of the transportation of bituminous coal to complainant's plant, the traffic moves substantially in train load lots or at least in groups or drafts of numerous cars per train, largely if not entirely originating at one or a few mines, and the gathering, handling and terminal or delivery service required to be performed by the carriers is at a minimum, in contrast both to usual traffic in bituminous coal used directly for steam or gas fuel purposes and to the traffic in beehive coke. The service to complainant required from respondents is therefore far less costly in these respects than the service required in handling beehive coke and the usual traffic in coal for general fuel purposes.

"The outbound movement of coke from the complainant's plant to the industries affords participating respondents profitable traffic which would not be available if the requirements of the industries were supplied with coke from the Connellsville or Latrobe districts. The complainant also affords participating respondents a profitable traffic in shipment of the by-products from complainant's plant which would not be available to respondents if the coal converted at the complainant's plant were manufactured into coke in the Connellsville District."

The contention is raised that the carriers serving the beehive coke ovens are adversely affected by the conditions surrounding the industry. It is declared that the rail movement of beehive coke "is not regular or constant but is variable in quantity over wide ranges, the heavy movement at times of industrial activity when railroad facilities are in greatest demand and use and taxed to their utmost, and the light movement coming at the times that other transportation demands upon the carriers are correspondingly reduced and their facilities comparatively idle.

"Rail transportation of beehive coke is therefore upon the peak of transportation demands and forms a relatively large component thereof. The revenue to the carriers therefrom is not constant or reliable but variable over wide ranges. Moreover, the beehive coke industry does not provide business and revenue to the carriers other than in the movement of the coke made. It does not recover tar, sulphate or other by-products to be shipped by rail, but is a one commodity industry.

"Rail transportation enters into the distribution of beehive coke from producer to consumer only from the point of production to the ultimate destination and, in large part, involves the distribution of a few cars at many and widely scattered destinations, with consequent heavy demand upon railroad assemblage, classification and other facilities. Only small proportion of the total transportation of beehive coke is in connection with trainloads or large drafts of carloads from one point of origin to one point of destination.

"On the contrary, because of the necessity of continuous operation of by-product coke plants, they provide a regular and uniform volume of traffic to respondents, without seasonal or other peaks; and in particular operations continue at times and under market conditions when the coal and coke involved would not otherwise move at all. Moreover, the amount of revenue to respondents from transportation service incident to the supply of coke requirements in eastern Pennsylvania by complainant and other operators of by-product coke plants is far greater than respondents would derive if said requirements were supplied by beehive coke."

Taking up the subject of transportation equipment the complainant asserts that, "In respect to the utilization of cars, the transportation of coke is more costly than the transportation of bituminous coal. This is due to the greater bulk of coke than of bituminous coal for a given weight. Cars rated for and used to carry a given tonnage of bituminous coal are capable of carrying very much less tonnage when used to transport coke, with the result that many more cars of a given rated capacity must be provided, hauled and handled to transport a given tonnage of beehive coke."

It is averred that the average weight of bituminous coal mined in the Westmoreland and Greensburg districts is approximately 52.8 pounds per cubic feet and of coke 28 pounds per cubic feet. "It follows," the complaint concludes, "that a railroad car of a rated capacity of 70 net tons of bituminous coal will carry but slightly more than 37 net tons of coke. This is a rate of approximately 1.89 to 1. On this basis, any traffic requiring rail movement of coke, such as the beehive industry, would require the use, maintenance, hauling and handling of 189 cars to haul the same tonnage as that which could be handled in 100 cars of equal rated capacity if loaded with bituminous coal.

"When the distances involved in the loaded haul of coke are great, the difference in the number of cars required to transport a given tonnage of coke and coal increases not only the cost to the carriers for the loaded coke movement, with the accompanying assemblage, classification and terminal service, but in like manner increases the cost through the long and empty return movement of the greater number of cars. This results in a very much greater number of idle car-days, train miles and car miles of empty movement."

Present Rates Discriminatory.

Because of the facts thus set forth the freight rates on coal to Swedeland and coke from that point, are complained of as "unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory." In consequence it is averred that "the burden of transportation charges on by-product coke is so great that if relief from these charges is not given complainant and other owners of by-product coke plants will be deprived of their investment therein; the commonwealth and the public will be deprived of the inestimable benefits of the conservation of natural resources effected by these plants, which can be almost indefinitely extended and enlarged under favorable transportation charges; and the carriers will also be deprived of the greater and more constant revenue which they earn if the coke requirements of eastern Pennsylvania are supplied by by-product coke and not beehive coke.

"Complainant avers that existing conditions affecting the by-product coke industry in eastern Pennsylvania, which render the business extremely hazardous, remove it from the possibility of profitable operation and deprive it of the ability to engage in successful competition with the beehive coke industry, are mainly if not entirely due to the excessive, unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory burden of transportation charges upon bituminous from western Pennsylvania to the plant and upon coke from the plant to points of consumption."

It is further averred that under freight rates that are "just, reasonable and non-discriminatory," it and other by-product plants can be operated "at a fair and reasonable profit. If relief respecting such charges be afforded complainant will be enabled to take an important part in the future development of public gas supply throughout the Philadelphia District and to assist in avoiding an uneconomic and wasteful duplication of small plants devoted to the manufacture of gas to supply small sections of this district. Charges for public gas supply may thereby be maintained at lower levels, and adequate provision be made for sufficient service to this entire district at less capital expenditure."

Rate Advantages

Favor Beehive Coke and Make By-Product Competition Difficult in East.

The present joint rate on coke from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts to Swedeland is $3.53 per ton and $3.33 from the Latrobe district, the latter having a 20 cents differential on eastern shipments. From experience of the Rainey-Wood Coke Company and other information it is stated that a minimum of 1.4 net tons of bituminous coal must be transported to its plant to yield one ton of coke. Upon this basis the accompanying table was prepared for the purpose of showing "the comparison between the burden of transportation charges falling upon complainant's coke under existing freight and charges on beehive coke in the markets at Swedeland and other eastern Pennsylvania points."

Under the established system of rates for the transportation of coal and coke from the Westmoreland and the Connellsville districts respectively, and of coke from Swedeland to the same points, it is pointed out that "the beehive coke industry is enabled to lay down and deliver its coke in all points in eastern Pennsylvania at charges which vary from $1.05 to $2.82 per net ton less than the transportation charges complainant must bear; and even that immediately adjoining complainant's plant, the beehive industry has the benefit of 17 cents per net ton under the transportation charges complainant must bear for the coal movement alone, without inclusion of charges for local coal movement alone."

It is claimed, therefore, that "the adverse effect of this rate structure upon the complainant is greater and its burden is much heavier in meeting the competition of beehive coke when the latter is shipped to these same markets from the Latrobe District instead of the Connellsville District." because of the 20-cent differential in favor of the Latrobe District.

Rates Made Without Reference to By-Product Coke.

"At the time respondent's system of rates on bituminous coal and coke from western Pennsylvania to points in eastern Pennsylvania, were initiated and the relation which then became introduced between freight rates on coal and beehive coke, whether by design or haphazard, was entirely without reference to by-product coke production or to the effect such relation might have upon the latter industry and its success and growth. This lack of consideration to by-product coke was continued through all the adjustments and changes made to date in these rates, which have consisted merely of changes in the interest of certain localities or in horizontal increases with one horizontal decrease effective July 1, 1922.

"The several general horizontal increases made in rates on both bituminous coal and by-product coke to and in eastern Pennsylvania, as compared with the increased transportation charges on beehive coke laid down at the same destinations, has greatly increased the spread between the freight that must be paid by complainant as compared with freight charges paid by the beehive coke industry, thereby unjustly burdening the complainant and the by-product coke industry generally and favoring its competitor.

"The rate structure of respondents which now exists and that from which the present rates have been evolved, where, therefore, not made upon any consideration of the just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rates to which the by-product industry is entitled, or of the effect of railroad transportation of coal and coke upon this industry, or of the counter-effect of this industry upon railroad transportation of coal and coke, and the important contribution to the latter by the by-product industry in the assurance of a continuous and regular revenue to the carriers, even during times and under conditions when neither form of fuel would move at all."

It is held that in determining rates and charges the carriers "have failed and now fail to give to complainant benefit of the lower cost of transportation service for complainant's by-product operations in comparison with the cost of perform service between the same points for the beehive coke industry and for shippers and consignees of bituminous coal for general purposes."

It is further contended that the respondents "have failed to extend to the rail traffic involved in the by-product coke industry in eastern Pennsylvania, and in particular to complainant, privileges and benefits which they and carriers generally have extended to other traffic under like circumstances and conditions, and in such particular they have failed to give such traffic and to complainant the benefits which it is entitled of proportional rates, and also the benefits which should accrue to the through movement of a commodity from points of origin to points of destination and ultimate consumption where a change of form takes place enroute, the changed form being substantially the same as the original form, involving no greater risk in transit, transported in the same class of equipment, and requiring no different kind of service by respondents."

The system of rates that has been established has been developed, it is claimed, "without reference to or consideration of complainant's traffic, and in particular without reference to or consideration of the proper, just, reasonable and non-discriminatory or preferential relation which should exist affecting transportation costs on beehive and by-product coke respectively.

"The result has been that respondents deny to complainant the benefit of facts and circumstances which justly entitle it to a basis of rates and charges affecting its by-product coke operations to enable it to compete reasonably and successfully with the beehive coke industry."

Averments of Complainant.

The averments of the complainant are: "That the rates on bituminous coal and coke . . . . are unjust and unreasonable, and unduly and unlawfully discriminate against and prejudice the complainant, the by-product industry in eastern Pennsylvania, ... and give an undue and unlawful preference and advantage to complainant's competitors producing, selling and shipping beehive coke and to traffic entering into the beehive coke industry . . . . particularly in territory lying north and west of the Westmoreland and Greensburg coal districts and the Connellsville Coke District; further, that the relation existing between said rates and charges on bituminous coal and coke . . is inconsistent with and contrary and opposed to the relation between other rates and charges now established and maintained by the respondents . . . . from points in the coal and coke districts of western Pennsylvania to points north and west thereof.

"Under said other rates respondents transport in excess of 1.4 net tons of coal for a less charge than they transport one net ton of coke between the same points, whereas, respondents' rates for the transportation of 1.4 net tons of coal are greater than for the transportation of one ton of coke between the same points. . . . . Complainant avers that no conditions or circumstances exist to justify one relation between rates and charges . . . . from said districts in western Pennsylvania and a different and unduly prejudicial relation between rates on coal and coke moving from the same districts in western Pennsylvania to points north and west thereof."

The rates on coke from the Swedeland plant to points in eastern Pennsylvania are held to cause the carriers to discriminate against the complainant and by-product coke traffic from Swedeland and "give an undue and unlawful preference to the transportation of other coke, including beehive coke, between said points and other points in eastern Pennsylvania, and to shippers and consignees thereof."

It is declared that the respondents have "failed and refused to establish just, reasonable and non-discriminatory and non-preferential rules, regulations, practices and classifications applicable to and governing service to complainant's plant," and also failed "to extend practices and privileges . . . . which they extend to other shippers and consignees . . . ."

It is declared that the transportation of freight to and from the complainant's plant "affords respondents much greater revenue than they would earn if complainant's plant did not exist or were not in operation and the coke requirements at Swedeland and elsewhere in eastern Pennsylvania, now supplied by complainant, were supplied by beehive coke from the Connellsville and Latrobe coke districts. This is true whether there be considered the existing and excessive rates in and out of complainant's plant or rates to result from an adjustment of present tariffs to a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory basis."

Relief Sought.

The prayer of the complainant is, therefore, that the Public Service Commission shall, "after notice and hearing as provided by law find, determine and decree that the rates and charges made, demanded and exacted by respondents for service to complainant, and the rules, regulations, practices and classifications applicable to and governing said service are unjust, unreasonable, unduly and unlawfully discriminatory against and prejudicial to complainant, to traffic moving to and from the complainant's plant, to points in eastern Pennsylvania, and to producers, shippers, consignees and users of coke produced by by-product plants in eastern Pennsylvania, and that other rates for the transportation of coke in western Pennsylvania to points in eastern Pennsylvania are unduly and unlawfully preferential to competitors of complainant producing coke in beehive ovens, to traffic in beehive coke and particularly beehive coke moving from the coke producing districts in western Pennsylvania to Swedeland and other points in eastern Pennsylvania, and to producers, shippers and consignees of coke produced in beehive ovens in western Pennsylvania."

The complainant further prays that the commission "shall determine and prescribe the maximum, just, due, equal and reasonable rates and charges to be hereafter established, demanded, exacted, charged and collected for service by respondents to complainant and the just, due, equal, reasonable and proper rules, regulations, practices and classifications, as affecting said rates and service, to be established, maintained and observed by respondents."

Comparison of Cost of Transportation Charges (a) on Beehive Coke from Connellsville Coke District to points in Eastern Pennsylvania and (b) on By-Product Coke delivered to same points from Complainant's Plant at Swedeland; All Assumed to come from Westmoreland Coal District.

(All rates on coke are per net tons on coal are per 1.4 net tons)

Destinations.	Connellsville Dist. Coke Rates.	Westm'd Dist. Coal Rates to Swedeland	Swedeland to Destination, Coke Rates	Cost on By-Product Coke.	Excess of Cost By-Product Over Beehive Coke
Col. 1.	Col. 2	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6.
Swedeland	$3.53	$3.70	$ ..	$3.70	$ .17
Philadelphia	3.53		.88	4.58	1.05
Pottstown	3.28		.88	4.58	1.30
Birdsboro	3.28		1.13	4.83	[illegible]
Reading	3.28		1.13	4.83	[illegible]
Temple	3.28		1.46	5.16	1.88
Allentown	3.53		1.76	5.46	1.93
Emaus	3.53		1.76	5.46	1.93
Hokendauqua	3.53		1.89	5.59	2.06
Catasauqua	3.53		1.89	5.59	2.06
Downingtown	3.28		1.13	4.83	1.55
Coatesville	3.28		1.13	4.83	1.55
Parkesburg	3.28		1.76	5.46	2.18
Harrisburg	2.90		2.02	5.72	2.82
Eddystone	3.53		1.51	5.21	1.68
Chester	3.53		1.51	5.21	1.68

The Railroad Rate Controversy

The Mining Congress Journal.

The American Mining Congress has raised the question as to whether or not it is the intention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to require the railroads to absorb or neutralize the economic difficulties of the agricultural industry. This is something that the commission heretofore has refused to do for any industry. The American Mining Congress contends that if it is now the intention of the commission to abandon its position in this regard, there should be no discrimination as between industries of the same general class—in this case, the basic industries, since the hardships and losses caused by adverse market conditions have been suffered by all. Therefore, if transportation agencies can stand any reductions of their rates, all basic industries should share in the relief thus made possible.

"Cost of service" and "what the traffic will bear" have been termed fundamental principles in rate making. Ordinarily, "cost of service" fixes the minimum rate and "what the traffic will bear" fixes the maximum rate. There is a third principle, however, that is more fundamental than either of these, and this principle is what a traffic-producing industry will bear. That is the basis for the contention of the American Mining Congress that rates on raw or basic materials, as the beginnings of all traffic, should be fixed at a level which will permit the utmost development, volume of movement, and utilization of the raw products of the basic industries, irrespective of cost of service or other factors involved in a determination of reasonableness of rates.

Using the metal-mining industry as an example, it was pointed out by J. F. Callbreath, in his petition to the commission on behalf of the American Mining Congress, that basic metals in fabricated, refined or finished form frequently are transported at higher rates several times over before reaching the ultimate consumer. The railroads therefore can well afford to transport raw metals on a "cost of service" or even lower basis in order to induce and stimulate production and first shipment of the raw metals if thereby their revenues may be enhanced by a greater movement of refined products at rates higher than "cost of service" or on the basis of "what the traffic will bear" so that aggregate earnings from all shipments shall yield a fair profit.

The effect of basing rates applicable to raw mine products on the principle of "what a traffic-producing industry will bear," would be to stimulate production in many mining districts that are idle, and to increase by many times the tonnage of ore-bearing rock of commercial value. Large portions of the mineral-bearing areas of the country now are unworkable. In Arizona alone there is estimated to be one and one-half billion dollars in copper ore that is within fifty cents to one dollar a ton of being a possible asset. If rates could be established on the basis of the principle of "what a traffic-producing industry will bear," vast quantities of this worthless rock would be utilized and would become a source of future revenue to the carriers.

Rates that will serve to prolong the life of a basic industry, make possible the utilization of the greatest volume of its raw materials, enable its units to operate, furnish employment, purchase supplies, and thereby provide both inbound and outbound traffic for the railroads serving them, are essential to the prosperity of the railroads and the welfare of the nation. The American Mining Congress is striving to introduce a principle of rate-making that will accomplish these results.

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LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 5, 1924.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
40	40	Adah	Westm'd-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
293	293	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
200	200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
142	...	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
240	...	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
50	...	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	100	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	...	Champion	Champion C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
257	...	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
118	114	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	240	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	...	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	...	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	132	Eleanor	Stern Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	...	Emery	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	...	Foster	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
120	...	Freedom	Republic Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
110	...	Garwood	Aetna-C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
58	...	Genuine	Genuine C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	150	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
196	196	Griffin No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	150	Herbert	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
45	...	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
52	...	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
38	38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
105	52	Hustead	Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
200	108	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	...	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	...	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
200	170	Labelle	American Conn. Fuel Co.	Labelle
200	...	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	...	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
400	200	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
40	...	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	...	Low Phos	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	...	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
61	...	Marion	Southern C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
300	...	Mt. Hope	Snowden Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	...	Old Home	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	...	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	...	Puritan No. 5	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	...	Puritan No. 6	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	...	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outcrop
275	...	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
52	...	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
50	...	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
378	260	Searight	Bourne-Fuller Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	110	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	275	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Thompson 2	Thompson C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	314	Tower Hill 1	Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburg
334	...	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
42	...	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
500	424	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
500	242	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
60	...	Winmore	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C.	Uniontown
56	27	Yukon	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
10,065	4,628			
			FURNACE OVENS	
400	400	Alice	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Alicia, Fay. Co.
100	...	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
426	250	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	320	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	126	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	100	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
236	...	Denbo	Reliance Coke & Furnace Co.	Pittsburg
250	200	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	...	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	250	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	...	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, Ohio
462	...	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
516	...	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	...	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, Ohio
30	...	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
480	...	Orient	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	...	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350	...	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	...	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
6,352	1,736			

Making Bituminous Anthracite Substitute

Coal operators in Somerset and Huntingdon county fields are meeting with considerable success in making bituminous coal available as a substitute for anthracite. They are installing breakers and screens to prepare the coal in suitable sizes, corresponding to the sizes of anthracite.

In Somerset county the F. E. Sheets Coal Company has purchased the coal property a short distance southwest of Somerset, for many years operated by Wesley J. Barron and later by his son, Ira Barron. Recently a deposit of cannel coal was opened up on the property and it has since gained such strong favor in the markets of the east that the entire output has been contracted for by a Baltimore dealer. Local consumers of the fuel are using the smaller sizes which result from breaking and screening, being unable to secure a supply of the larger sizes by reason of the contract with the eastern dealer.

Bad Order Cars Increase.

On December 1 the railroads of the country had 155,626 freight cars, or 6.8 per cent of ownership, in need of repairs. This was an increase of 6,434 cars over the November 15 total, when there were 149,192 such cars, or 6.65 per cent.

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The Weekly Courier.

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MRS. K M SNYDER, President, 1916-1922.

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JAMES J DRISCOLL, President and General Manager.

GEO. M. HOSACK, Vice-President.

MISS R. A. DONEGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN L. GANS, Managing Editor.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W. Crawford Ave., Connellsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DOMESTIC, $2.00 per year, 5 cents per copy.
FOREIGN, $2.50 per year, 5 cents per copy.

ADVERTISING.
DISPLAY rates on application.
READING NOTICES—Ten cents per line.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, '24.

CONNELLSVILLE REGION STILL IN BUSINESS.

The Connellsville Coke Region is not yet out of business as a producer of beehive coke!

This fact was conclusively proven by the record of 1923 which shows that the region not only "came back" in point of tonnage from the low level of 1922 and the still lower level of 1921, but that in aggregate value of output last year ranks among the four greatest years in the region's history.

The 13,114,340 tons marketed in 1923 was 7,437,840 tons, or 131.2 per cent, greater than in 1922 and approximately 32 per cent greater than the combined outputs of 1922 and 1921 and more than 25 per cent above the totals in 1920 and 1919. The year 1923 therefore comes next to 1918 in production and was one of 22 out of 45 years when the output exceeded 10,000,000 tons. With $77,374,806 as the estimated sales realization of the year's output 1923 stands out as one of the four years since 1880 when the aggregate value was at the highest point.

Conditions during 1923 were not such as favored record breaking, either of output or average price. The first half of the year had not passed until it became evident that the volume of demand was certain to undergo a shrinkage and that prices would be forced to low levels. Both of these things happened with very serious detriment to the trade and prevented the record becoming even more noteworthy than it was.

What was accomplished under the circumstances, and so soon after the region had successively suffered the greatest depression and the most prolonged strike in its history, and was meantime subjected to the growing competition of the by-product ovens, ought to set at rest whatever doubts any person may have as to the vitality and resourcefulness of the region in meeting emergencies, or of its ability to recover from setbacks of almost any kind.

That the coke consuming trade absorbed more than 13,000,000 tons of the region's product during 1923, while the by-product ovens were turning out more coke than ever before, is about as strong assurance as needed to show that under the favoring conditions of good demand evenly distributed over a twelvemonth, the region can do materially better than it did last year. Even if it is not called upon to make more coke than it did in 1923, the expanding needs of the by-product ovens for coal will provide an outlet for the product of the mines of the region and give continued employment to its workers.

The beehive coking industry may suffer still more complete eclipse by the more modern process, but the Connellsville region will continue to do business so long as there are consumers who prefer the "standard metallurgical fuel of the world," and the by-product ovens have need to come here for a large part of their supply of the best raw material for their processes of manufacture.

OVERHEATING HOMES.

The season of the year is here when many people endanger their health through overheating their houses. They neglect taking the precautions necessary to keep inside air pure and wholesome largely because it involves some effort and some inconvenience to prevent conditions that are a menace to good health.

A writer in Hygeia says that most authorities agree that the factors that distinguish good from bad air are proper temperature, proper humidity and adequate movement. The maximum temperature of rooms for health is about 72 F. Most Americans like the temperature much higher and complain of feeling chilly when it is at this level.

This feeling of chilliness, particularly in rooms or homes heated by natural gas, results from the air being too dry. Air in that condition means that excessive evaporation of moisture takes place from the skin, mouth and nose, and this evaporation takes heat away from the body. The worst combination between temperature and humidity are cold damp air, warm moist air, and excessively dry air artificially warmed. The comfort zone lies between 68 and 70 F. with a humidity between 30 and 55 per cent. The average indoor room in winter has a humidity between 15 and 22 per cent and to offset the great loss of body heat which this causes the temperature is kept far too high.

It is the experience of physicians that the death rate in cases of respiratory diseases is very appreciably affected by small changes in the humidity of living rooms. Persons predisposed to colds and the diseases resulting therefrom can safeguard their health during the winter months in no better way than by taking care to provide proper ventilation and preventing overheating of their living and sleeping rooms.

WHAT A "REACTIONARY" ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE.

In view of the achievements of the Republican Administration Jonathan Bourne, Jr., former member of Congress and now president of the Republican Publicity Association, has issued the following clear cut statement:

"A Democratic Congressman from Nebraska having denounced the Republican Administration as 'damnably reactionary,' it is worth while to look back over the record and see what it is that he thus condemns. Mr Coolidge has been in office but a few months, and with Congress in recess, so that his is only a small part of the Administration so vigorously denounced by the Democratic legislator. Moreover the President is only a part of the Administration. Congress is equally a part of the present regime. In fact, it is the part to which the Democratic Congressman appealed when he asked the radical Republicans to 'come over' and join the Democrats. But to the record.

"When Mr Harding became President, the great issue before the country was foreign affairs. Mr Wilson and Mr Cox had been in favor of going into the League of Nations and Mr Harding had announced his policy of staying out. We stayed out and even the Democrats are now pretty well satisfied with that policy. But we did not remain inactive. President Harding called a conference which settled various controversies in the Pacific and also agreed upon a plan for limitation of armaments which has put an end to the race in battleship building. This has been generally recognized throughout the world as the greatest step ever taken toward world peace. Is that 'damnably reactionary'?

"In domestic affairs there is much to look back upon with pride. The public debt has been reduced $2,000,000,000 and at the same time public expenses have been cut year after year laying the foundation for one tax cut early in the Republican regime and another one in the present session. In 1920 more than two years after the close of the war, while the Democrats were still in power, Federal taxes averaged $53.78 per capita. They are now less than half that amount. Is that "damnably reactionary"?

"The Republican Administration found agriculture in the depths of depression and adopted every measure that the leaders of agricultural organizations asked in an effort to provide relief. The result has been effective as to every branch of agriculture except wheat raising which is depressed by overproduction. The Republican Administration found 4,000,000 men out of employment. Since that time every man who wanted a job has had it and at good wages. Is that damnably reactionary?"

"The Republican Administration found disabled veterans inadequately cared for and has rushed hospital construction and equipment and rehabilitation until there are now vacant beds in hospitals and every wounded veteran has been trained for a vocation. Is that 'damnably reactionary'?

"The list is too long to discuss in detail. The Administration got the railroads back into private ownership where they are giving the best service in railroad history. It restricted immigration. It enacted a tariff law that has not been prohibitive but has fostered home industry with beneficial results to working people. It satisfactorily reached an agreement with Great Britain on the debt. It promoted peace in South America. It reduced the deficits in ship operation. It put more business in government through the Budget Bureau. Is that damnably reactionary?"

"President Coolidge has been following the policies established in the earlier years of the Republican regime. He is urging continued economy, enforcement of law, more efficiency in public service, encouragement of individual initiative and enterprise. Is all that "damnably reactionary?"

Few voters will say that it is. Rather will they be glad of the opportunity the election of next fall will provide to take such steps as will insure a continuation of the present so-called "reactionary" administration in power.

GREATEST SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY.

To have been named as one of the five persons in the community whom members of a special committee appointed by the Kiwanis Club consider to be among those who have rendered the greatest service to the community during 1923, is an honor the persons so named can, and doubtless will, appreciate.

At least it will be a satisfaction to such persons to know that what they have done in an unselfish desire to serve others has been given recognition. They have not, however, sought to attract attention but in a quiet and unobtrusive way they have gone about their plain everyday duties, neglecting no opportunity to do something that would be helpful to others. They have not been prompted in their actions by any hope or expectation of reward. They have, however, the satisfying consciousness and joy that comes from doing the things their hands found to do.

It will be conceded that the special committee appointed to select persons eligible for the Kiwanis Club award has shown discernment in its choice. The persons named by it are generally known to have performed exceptional services along the lines indicated and have, therefore, been very properly placed on the list from which the club will select the person believed to be entitled to receive the Community Service Medal.

"WOMEN BETTER JURORS THAN MEN."

Judge Reppert did not overstate a truth when he declared that "Women make better jurors than a lot of men."

His official position has given Judge Reppert exceptional opportunities to measure the respective qualifications of men and women when serving as jurors and his deduction is highly creditable to the members of the gentler sex. They have been found to be more conscientious than men in the discharge of their duties, and more earnest in their desire to see that the ends of justice are served by the verdicts rendered. They have shown themselves to be less susceptible to emotional factors connected with the trial of cases than men believed would be possible. They feel the responsibility placed upon them and regard the obligations of their oath as sacred and binding. These things are not always true of male jurors and to that fact is attributable many miscarriages of justice and is the cause of much of the criticism of the jury system.

For the comparatively short time women have been accorded equal rights with men to sit on juries the record is creditable alike to the fidelity, good judgment and sound common sense with which they have discharged their duties. In these and other particulars they have become in every way deserving of the distinction conferred upon them by Judge Reppert.

INCREASE IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

A study of the statistics of the Board of Health relating to communicable diseases during 1923 will serve to direct public attention to the fact heretofore observed by many persons, that there is an increasing disregard of the quarantine imposed in such cases.

It is a matter of common knowledge among people in the vicinity of homes bearing quarantine notices that members of the families pay very little attention to the regulations. While children may remain away from school care is very seldom exercised to see that they or other members of the household do not come in contact with other children and thus act as carriers of the infection.

The increase in number of cases reported last year indicates that the physicians have been more diligent in performing their duties in making reports, but that there were so many more cases than in 1922 shows that householders must bear much of the responsibility.

Too little attention is apparently being paid by parents these days to the possibility of danger in measles and other so-called children's diseases. They regard quarantine as an abridgement of their privileges and too much of an inconvenience to be observed in either spirit or letter. The consequence, as the records of last year very plainly prove, is that communicable diseases are not stamped out as quickly as they could be.

Quarantine regulations have been made and are imposed in the interests of the public. It is the duty of the Board of Health to see that they are observed even if to do so does occasion some temporary inconvenience or hardship in homes where infection develops. Householders have equal obligation to coöperate in every effort to safeguard the health of their neighbors' children no less than of their own.

INSURING PROSPERITY IN 1924.

From the numerous forecasts by students of economic and business conditions the general conclusion can safely be drawn that, as expressed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the "economic outlook for the United States for 1924 is bright."

This prediction is based upon the features which characterized the commercial and industrial history of the past year. These included, Secretary Hoover observes, "the highest total productivity and movement of commodities since the war, with full employment, high real wages, greatly increased savings, large additions to home building and the largest increase in railway equipment since the war. The whole has been accompanied by a remarkable absence of speculation, consequent overaccumulation of consumable goods or dangerous expansion of credit. As we are not in a boom we can expect freedom from a slump.

"Taking the country as a whole, we never in history have enjoyed a higher standard of living and comfort, nor so great a degree of commercial and industrial efficiency as today."

By keeping our feet on the ground, working diligently, spending judiciously and saving wisely, we can make 1924 all that is required to maintain stability in business and industry and insure gainful employment for the largest number of persons.

If we live sanely and remember that we have duties and obligations to each other rather than privileges we alone can selfishly enjoy, our happiness ought to be more nearly complete during 1924 than in any preceding year in our lives. Our prosperity will follow as a matter of course.

THE LIBRARY'S SERVICE.

That the Carnegie Library was able during 1923 to make a very large increase in circulation of books among the people of the community it serves, and to supply information of a varied character in response to an unprecedented demand while short of funds with which to keep up the normal depreciation of stock or to provide up-to-date books relating to subjects in which many of the patrons are interested, has been a truly remarkable demonstration of the value of this institution, particularly to the young people who are ambitious to acquire useful knowledge.

The record of the year shows in a most striking manner the possibilities for increased usefulness of the Library once the members of the City Council can see their way clear to respond to public sentiment which favors providing adequate support, which it has never had since its establishment.

Interest and pride in the Library as an institution belonging to all the people has taken on a large and healthy growth during the past year and it is becoming to be appreciated in proportion as the extent and diversified character of its service is being more widely known. It is now firmly established as the city's Community Center in those things that pertain to a better understanding and more cordial coöperation among those citizens who are vitally concerned in matters having to do with the development of the community spirit. As such a center the Library's opportunities for service and the diffusion of knowledge and information will be multiplied.

That it may be equipped and maintained so that this service can be given to all who desire or have need of it, is a privilege it is believed the municipal authorities will have supreme satisfaction in exercising.

Congress Blocked.
Louisville Courier Journal

Congress does not seem to be able to build anything with its assorted blocs.

Why Some Reputations Are Good.
Illinois State Journal

Many a man's good reputation is due to what isn't found out about him.

Abe Martin

When a wife sees a husband gulp down a breakfast an' light a big cigar an' tear out fer town leavin' th' dishes it hain't t' be wondered at she'd like t' be a man.

Th' law regulatin' th' use o' firearms is almost as effective as th' law regulatin' th' use o' fire water.

Ther may be some controversy about who stopped th' war but nobuddy won anything.

Folks that hain't got time t' stop at railroad crossin's ought t' realize that maybe someone hain't got time t' gather em up an' put em t'gether.

Another thing t' hold onto that'll be worth fer more than a good complexion is that school girl disposition.

Why don't a doctor sit near th' entrance at th' the ater where he kin git out easy?

Nothin' comes t' him that waits but penniless ole age, an' he's got t' be careful where he stands or he'll loose out on that.

A purty complexion is a dandy decoy but we've got t' have a way about us t' live happy ever afterwards.

If there's anything worse'n tryin' t' hurry out of a crowded day coach it's follerin' behind a dyspeptic in a steam table cafeteria.

Wouldn' it be great if people wuz known fer what they are instead o' what they belong to?

Wives are wonderful things—they either want t' spend ever'thing or save ever'thing.

It seems like it takes an unusually smart feller t' git by with a good education.

Ther's nothin' as ugly as an ugly disposition.

Some women seem t' git married jest t' jump in a dressin' jacket an' stay there.

A Million Pennsylvania Automobiles
Pittsburg Post.

The number of licenses issued for passenger automobiles in Pennsylvania last year fell about 10,000 short of the million mark. That means that more than a million such cars will be in use in the state this year for the number of licenses issued annually has been steadily increasing and there is nothing to indicate that the "saturation point" in automobile sales has been reached yet. It is true that a million licenses issued in the course of a year does not necessarily signify that many cars because the same car may change hands during the twelve months and each new owner must take out a license for it. On the other hand an owner who sells his machine and buys a new one may use the same license for both cars. If motor trucks are taken into consideration there are no doubt a million automobiles in Pennsylvania today. With a little crowding probably the entire population of the state could be taken simultaneously on a ride.

The benefit of having an automobile highways have become dangerous with in the state is great. It has added immensely to the happiness of the people to have these fast and comfortable vehicles at their disposal. They have helped the farmers and helped the city folk. Thousands have been enabled with their use to visit places which without them would have been practically inaccessible. They have been of immeasurable assistance in commerce.

On the other hand the streets and highways have become dangerous with a million cars rolling over them. In Allegheny county alone automobiles were responsible for 218 fatalities in 1923. Hundreds of others were injured and crippled by them. As the number of cars increases the number of mishaps grows though happily not in the same proportion. The peril has become such that the strictest measures are warranted to keep cars out of the hands of persons incompetent to run them safely. Five hundred and twelve motorists' licenses were revoked in Pennsylvania last year and 471 others were placed on a blacklist in many cases because they operated machines while intoxicated. No mercy should be shown drunken drivers, revocation of the licenses should always follow conviction of running a car while inebriated. There is some reason for believing that revocation of licenses is a more effective way of teaching automobilists to be careful than the imposition of fines or even light prison sentences. At any rate it assures that they will not endanger the public again.

With a million cars Pennsylvania must have more roads. On Sundays and holidays in summer when nearly everybody goes driving the main traveled highways are seriously congested. A jam may tie up traffic for miles and for hours. It may become necessary to establish some such rules on the highways as are already in force on many city streets—that is limit them to one-way traffic prohibit parking and install officers at the intersections of roads to direct vehicles.

If the number of cars in Pennsylvania goes well above a million it will be necessary to widen the existing roads and construct others paralleling them.

Voice from the Stairs.
Boston Transcript

Stasia e—I had no idea it was so near midnight. Are you sure that clock is going?

Voice From the Stairs—It's going a hanged sight faster than you are.

"BILIOUS TRAVESTY OF THE GOSPEL."

Those communicants of the churches whose faith is unshaken by "the false teaching and schismatic and unscriptural preaching" being heard these days have found an able champion and defender in one of the most noted divines of the day.

Last Sunday Rev Dr Henry Van Dyke former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, former United States minister to The Netherlands, for many years a professor at Princeton University and who as author of "The Other Wise Man," "The Blue Flower" and other books has established his reputation as one of the great lights of modern literature attended the Old First Presbyterian Church at Princeton. The preacher on that occasion, Rev Dr John G Machen a professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton gave the alleged modernist' interpretation to a scriptural text. The effect upon Dr Van Dyke who heard it was such that he wrote a letter to the church officials surrendering his pew in this historic church. In this letter Dr Van Dyke said:

"Having had another Sunday spoiled by the bitter schismatic and unscriptural preaching the stated supply of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton (directly contrary to the spirit of His beautiful text), I desire to give up my pew in the church. The few Sundays that I have free from evangelical work to spend with my family are too precious to be wasted in listening to such a dismal, bilious travesty of the Gospel.

"We want to hear about Christ, the Son of God and the Son of Man, not about the fundamentalists and modernists, the only subject on which your stated supply seems to have anything to say and on which most of what he says is untrue and malicious. Until he is done 'count me out' and give up my pew in the church. We want to worship Christ, Our Savior."

These words from one who in his writings has so exquisitely and so sympathetically delineated the character of genuine Christians and whose life has exemplified the faith he has proclaimed will do much to counteract the effects of the "dismal bilious travesty of the Gospel" which is now causing so much, but only temporary, disquiet in the religious world.

CONGRESS AND IMMIGRATION.

It must be conceded that Secretary of Labor Davis and his subordinates in the Department of Labor are in such intimate touch with the operation of our immigration laws as to be much impressed with the necessity for the establishment of better regulations governing the admission of aliens.

As a result of the experience of his department and a special study of immigration, Secretary Davis has embodied his ideas of regulation in a bill which he has sent to Congress the principal features of which are the selection and examination of immigrants at the port of embarkation and the compulsory registration of all aliens admitted or now resident in the United States.

Other and equally reasonable features of the proposed law include the suspension of quota limitations in case of a shortage of skilled, unskilled or farm labor, with a provision barring the quota suspension in case of labor disputes the suspension of all immigration in times of unemployment admission of certain classes of aliens such as students and seamen who do not intend to make the United States their permanent residence, distribution of national quotas over a period of 12 months providing for the entry of families without being separated, extension of the law to cover Canada, Mexico, South and Central America, exempt under the existing law.

These provisions are fair to those who want to become American citizens. They also provide means of preventing the flooding of our country by hordes of undesirables who would never cease to be aliens no matter how long they resided here. In these particulars the present regulations are admittedly very defective.

Because of his familiarity with important phases of immigration which neither the public nor Congress understands members of the national legislature will be serving the country's interests best if they allow themselves to be guided by the suggestions Secretary Davis has made. To do so will be much preferred to a shifty and evasive handling of the problem of immigration, the right solution of which is of such vital importance to the future of our country.

"SERVICE BETTER EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR."

The service rendered the beehive coking industry of the Connellsville region by The Weekly Courier has called forth expressions of appreciation from many quarters during the 44 years in which it has devoted special attention to advancing the interests of the industry. None have been more cordial or sincere than the following from Mr J F Froggett editor, Daily Metal Trade, Cleveland, Ohio:

January 5, 1924.

Mr John L Gans Managing Editor,
The Courier,
Connellsville, Pa

Dear Mr Gans:

"May we congratulate you upon the excellence of the Connellsville coke production report for the year which is one of the most informing and entertaining features of The Courier.

"The promptness with which you have put forth these statistics this year indicates that The Courier is maintaining the finest traditions of the institution which insists upon serving better in each successive year the constantly increasing advantage of its readers.

"This is a fine piece of work for The Courier organization, and I want to say to you personally it is something of which you yourself ought to be justly proud.

Very truly yours,
DAILY METAL TRADE,
J. F. Froggett, Editor.

COKE REGION ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Coke operators and others who would be adversely effected by a further curtailment of the markets for beehive coke and who are following closely the complaint of the Rainey-Wood Coke Company in the coking in transit case now before the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission as being published in The Courier find that very strong arguments have been presented in support of the position of the complainant.

It is apparent that a very thorough study has been made of the subject and that an imposing array of facts are asserted as true with respect to the contention that the existing bituminous coal rate structure is as alleged unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory and prejudicial.

The avowed object being to make possible the expansion of the by-product coking industry in eastern Pennsylvania at the expense of beehive coke in the same markets invests the proceeding with a certain element of self-interest on part of the complainants which may prejudice or weaken their claims before the state regulatory body. But the same element has been present in practically every effort made in the direction of a readjustment of freight rates on other commodities.

The plain fact of the situation created by this movement in behalf of an application of the in-transit rate principle to bituminous coal, is that, if made effective it will impose a very serious handicap on the beehive industry—so serious in fact, that competition with by-product coke in all parts of the state virtually will be eliminated or at least made much more difficult.

In view of such a possibility and the strength of the case as presented by the complainant the operators of the Connellsville region are confronted with the very urgent necessity of preparing a strong defense. In the rate case of several years ago, which resulted in the removal of discriminating differentials against the local region, the operators joined hands in putting up so vigorous and well planned a fight that they won on all points. The same kind and as well directed an effort must be made now, the coke region being on the defensive this time.

Lincoln's Principle and Mexico
Pittsburg Gazette Times

Abraham Lincoln stated that the principle at issue in the Civil War was whether the people having established the Union, anybody could come along at any time and break it up. If it were conceded that this could be done, then there was an end of the Union and within no great space of time there would be an end of the states which succeeded the Union. Of solidarity and stability there would be none on this continent.

This was no pronouncement against revolution per se. The right of people to self-government is inalienable, in the American view at least. This makes the case for popular uprisings against tyrannical governments and despotic rulers. There can be no such thing practically as a revolt of the people against themselves. Popular government having been established, all power proceeds directly from the people and the machinery for orderly change is provided. Revolution in a land that the people rule is anomalous and a crime.

Lincoln's principle might well have been cited by President Coolidge, had he felt called upon to defend and justify his decision to sell munitions of war to the government of Mexico now that political malcontents have started a "revolution" with intent to seize office and fasten themselves as unconstitutional rulers of the country. Mexico suffered for scores of years from despotism. Revolution was the only avenue of relief from the condition. But, having adopted a Constitution that provides for popular election of its government it is not appropriate that bullets be substituted for ballots and a president be installed by violent means instead of being elected.

The Mexican insurgents have no claim upon the respect of any people, hence they have no claim to support for their cause from other nations and their protest against legitimate dealings with the constitutional government of Mexico by friendly peoples is entitled to no consideration. Lincoln's principle is applicable here if ever it was applicable anywhere.

"Name Your Poison"
Philadelphia Ledger

"Name Your Poison" used to be the facetious form of invitation to take a drink in the preprohibition days.

Today the expression has a sinister meaning of its own, the interpretation of which is found in the appalling record of deaths from drinking the home-made and other varieties of hooch purveyed by bootleggers and saloonkeepers. The stuff has acquired so evil a reputation that the wonder grows that so many can be found who are willing to risk drinking it.

Perhaps when the reckless are all killed off the enforcement of the amendment will be less difficult.

Youngwood Man Insane.

GREENSBURG, Jan 7.—William Altman, who ran amuck in Youngwood December 21, 1925, shot and killed Eddie Newhouse five years old and wounded three other persons, was brought to the county jail, Saturday by Sheriff Black from the Western Penitentiary. Altman who has become insane, will be transferred to the Fairview Hospital for Insane some time this week.

Looking Backward
News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1884.

[illegible] ovens in the Connellsville region [illegible] 778 are idle. They are running only three days a week however and the trade shows no improvement. [illegible] is selling for $1.00 [illegible]. Production is about 600 cars [illegible].

A week of real winter weather is experienced, the temperature hovering between three and five degrees below zero.

Council and the fire companies are at odds over the provision of a fire ordinance which gives council the power of electing the marshal. Action is deferred for further consideration.

The report of public school attendance shows an average of 649 the [illegible] years.

William Baldwin, a well-known railroad conductor, dies.

Officer Pat Hays is stricken with inflammatory rheumatism and has to be carried to his home.

The body of William Moncrief is found floating in the water tank of Charlotte Furnace of Scottdale.

Miss Fannie P Householder and F Howard Anderson both of Frederick county, Va, are married at the Lutheran parsonage.

Mrs Mary Finnerty 66 years old wife of Edward Finnerty dies.

Harry Singley a son of Jacob Singley of Belle Vernon has his right knee shattered and suffers an ugly wound of the left leg in the bursting of a small cannon on New Year.

C C Sterling is sworn in as sheriff of Fayette county succeeding Sheriff Hoover.

Charles Arnold an employe of the H C Frick Coke Company at Broad Ford attempts to thaw open a frozen barrel of lubricating oil by pressing a red hot poker through the barrel which causes an explosion fracturing his thigh and badly burning his face.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1894.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 6 shows a total of 17,513 ovens of which [illegible] are in blast and 9,117 idle with a total estimated production of 75,208 tons. Shipments for the week aggregated 4,160 cars consigned as follows: To Pittsburg and river tipples 1,065 cars, to points west of Pittsburg [illegible] cars, to points east of Connellsville 1,146 cars.

Gibson avenue is fenced in by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to prevent any damage suits which might arise from the cave-in of the Pennyroyal mine.

According to the annual report of the two fire companies there were 29 fires in 1893, with a total damage of $3,750.

The school enrollment for 1894 shows a big increase over 1893, 1,004 being registered as compared with 881 in the previous year.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 2 shows a total of 28,141 ovens in the region of which 13,582 are in blast and 14,610 idle with a total estimated production of 138,536 tons. During the week 1,386 ovens are fired up and five day time is begun. Shipments for the week aggregated 4,210 cars consigned as follows: To Pittsburg and river tipples 1,462 cars, to points west of Pittsburg, 1,725 cars, to points east of Connellsville 1,023 cars. This is a gain of 965 cars over the previous week.

A coroner's jury declares the Duquesne wreck was unavoidable.

The State Board of Health has local water sheds inspected and finds many things of an unsanitary nature.

The question of a special tax for the maintenance of the Carnegie Library is to be voted on at a special election.

Elliott P Luce of Whitsett and Hannah Grace Newcomer of Jacobs Creek are married.

Mrs. Johanna Schlotter, 80 years old dies at Scottdale.

A petition signed by between 300 and 400 voters of South Connellsville asks for free delivery of mail there.

The new rotary snow plow, recently received at the New Haven barns of the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Connellsville Railway Company, is being set up and will be ready for service soon.

Miss Mary Seaton of Dunbar dies following an operation at Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg.

A Lincoln Davies, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad conductor dies suddenly in Cumberland.

Two valuable horses and one hundred chickens are burned in a fire which destroys a stable belonging to Burgess McClain Crossland of New Haven.

Sylvia Sisler, daughter of Mrs. L. A Sisler is severely injured when her sled crashes into a tree. She is taken home and remained unconscious for hours.

Orran W Kennedy will retire from the management of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. It is expected that W. H. Clingerman will succeed him.

Harry Keist dies suddenly after a few days' illness of pneumonia.

John Barnes, a driver for the Pittsburg Brewing Company, has his leg broken when the wagon he is driving overturns on a slippery road.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1914.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 3 shows a total of 39,067 ovens in the region of which 26,039 are in blast and 13,028 idle with a total estimated production of 262,151 tons.

Fire in the Fuehrer Building, Apple street endangers the lives of four occupants and causes damage of $300. Mrs. Ellen Hughes and daughter are carried down a ladder by firemen. James Montik, a roomer, climbs down a telegraph pole and William Stoner, another roomer climbs down a ladder.

The problem of securing new quarters for the fire department on the East Side faces the new council.

Misses Hilda and Catherine Smith and Miss Katharine McKevitt are held up by a band of boys ranging from 8 to 12 years and a mesh bag carried by Miss Hilda Smith is snatched. The hold up occurred at the corner of Race street and Cedar avenue.

South Connellsville desires a volunteer fire department.

Emil Pollagus three years old son of Mr and Mrs John Pollagus of Dunbar dies from burns received when he falls into a tub of scalding water.

John H Smith, Civil War veteran, is burned to death in a fire which destroys his home at Ruble near Smithfield.

Connellsville is slated for a birth in a baseball loop to be known as the Ohio and Pennsylvania League.

J. L. Stader awards the contract for a modern brick business block to be erected in the rear of his West Main street property now occupied by the Kurtz jewelry store.

The county commissioners authorize a new walk on the Yough bridge.

The Byrne Coal & Coke Company concludes negotiations for the purchase of the Wheel Coke Company's holdings in the Yukon field, aggregating 100 acres.

George W Buttermore a former well-known resident of Connellsville, dies at the home of his sister, Mrs. C W E beck in Wilkinsburg.

William J Wilder 86, an inventor and president of the Wilder Metal Coating Company at South Connellsville, dies.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Nearly $27,000 in Fines And Forfeits Collected in 1923 by Police Department

Is Close to $7,500 in Excess to Receipts for Preceding 12 Months.

700 DRUNKS ARRESTED

Cases of Intoxication Make More Than Half of Persons Taken Into Custody: 138 Pay Fines of $100 Each, While 40 Are Assessed Half That Sum.

Nearly $27,000 in fines and forfeits was turned into the city treasury during the year 1923 by the mayor's department, it was said January 2 when figures prepared by Chief of Police Peter M. Murphy were tabulated. The activity of the police department was set forth by the increase in the number of arrests during 1923 over 1922.

The exact amount of money taken in fines and forfeits was $26,893. This compares with $19,419.75 collected during 1922 through the same channels. In the past 12 months there were 1,238 persons arrested as compared with 1,162 the year before, an increase of 74.

Of those arrested 707, more than half the total number, were charged with drunkenness. One hundred twenty-five were charged with being drunk and disorderly and 91 with disorderly conduct. Fifty-five were picked up on charges of unlawfuly selling intoxicating liquor and 31 for the unlawful transportation of intoxicating liquor. One was arrested for the manufacture of the wet goods.

Twelve persons were charged with operating disorderly houses, 52 with being inmates of such places and seven with being employes. Eighteen were held for carrying concealed weapons, six for operating gambling devices and 29 for gaming. Reckless drivers totaled 33. Sixteen persons were charged with vagrancy. Other charges included many minor offenses such as violation of the health rules, malicious mischief, peddling without license, employment of minors and a dozen others.

Of the total money collected there were 138 fines of $100 each, 40 of $50 each, 25 of $5 each, 401 of $10 each, 227 of $15 each, two of $20 each, 125 of $25 each, one each of $30, $75, $85 and $90.

Prisoners committed to jail numbered 142. One hundred twenty-five discharged.

Model Man Is Given Divorce; Couldn't Please

Frank Boyle of Uniontown was granted a divorce in Uniontown Tuesday from his wife, Elizabeth, who is now employed as forewoman of the sewing department at Dixmont, after they had been married for 31 years.

Boyle, according to the evidence in the case, was what the average woman, it is said, would consider a model man. He did not drink nor swear. He gave his wife all the money she wanted. Notwithstanding, he charged that she threatened him continually, said she was ashamed of him and required him to cook his own meals. They lived at Ruffsdale, Greensburg and Uniontown.

Gertrude Wilson of Uniontown filed a libel against Clifton Wilson of Philadelphia, alleging desertion. They were married in 1904.

Woman Refuses to Operate on Child, Husband Cuts Her

MONESSEN, Jan. 2.—Because she refused to perform an operation on the throat of her three-year-old son who had suffered an impediment of speech since birth, Mrs. John Lucas was cut about the head and body with a knife and as a result is in a serious condition today at the home of a friend.

The woman's husband, alleged to have done the cutting, is in the Monongahela Valley Hospital with a bullet wound in the leg, received in a battle with policemen who arrested him.

Dawson Girl to Train for Nurse

Miss Hannah Townsend has resigned her position at the Dawson Postoffice, effective Tuesday. Miss Townsend will leave Friday for Philadelphia where she will take up nursing at the Hahnemann Hospital. She has been an employe at the postoffice for five years, three years as clerk and two years as assistant postmistress.

Smithfield Road Bids February 1

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 1.—Representative William J. Burchinal has received a communication from the State Highway Department saying that bids will be received February 1 for the mile of road through this place.

Carl T. Anstine Quits Organ at Baptist Church

Carl T. Anstine has resigned as organist at the First Baptist Church. The resignation becomes effective during the New Year.

DEATH SUMMONS DR. R. T. GRIBBLE OF FAIRCHANCE

Following a lingering illness Dr. R. T. Gribble, 63 years old, one of the oldest practictioners in Fayette county, died December 31 at his home at Fairchance. His condition became more serious on Sunday.

Dr. Gribble was born in Redstone township on July 8, 1861; a son of Welsh T. and Lucy Gribble, and spent virtually all his life in Fayette county. He was graduated from New York University Medical College in 1885 and after practicing medicine in Redstone township for 13 months he located at Fairchance in 1886, continuing to reside there until death. On December 31, 1887, he was married to Luella Martin, who died nine years ago.

Dr. Gribble died on the 36th anniversary of his marriage. He was a member of the school board of Fairchance for 30 years and at the time of his death was president of the First National Bank at that town. He was a former president of the Fayette County School Directors' Association, a member of Pine Knob Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Brownfield, Knights of Pythias, P. O. S. of A., Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Fayette County Medical Society. He is survived by following children: Mary, Johana, Mrs. Isaac P. Sisley and Raymond and Luella, all at home. Four grandchildren three brothers, Ellis of Bitner, John of Brownsville and Newton of Fairchance, and three sisters, Mrs. William Humphreys of Smithfield, Mrs. Nicholas Geyer and Mrs. Charles Moats of Fairchance, also survive.

The funeral service will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family home, followed by interment in Redstone Cemetery.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE 4,000 TRACTS AGAIN IS HALTED

GREENSBURG, Dec. 28.—Sale of more than 4,000 properties in Westmoreland county by the county commissioners for delinquent taxes again was halted yesterday and January 24, 1924, fixed as the date when the properties would be placed before the public.

The sale was continued following a conference of the commissioners as it could not be decided whether properties were to be sold only for the amount of the taxes due or to the highest bidder.

The first property placed on sale was that of Antonio and Luca Bessimore of Arnold. The tax amounted to $20.24. Attorney L. W. Walkinshaw entered a bid of $1. No more bids were entered and when Attorney Walkinshaw went to claim the deed a discussion arose over the amount necessary to be obtained for the property.

Commissioner W. Dick Reamer did not want the sale to go on unless all of the amount of taxes were paid, holding that the bid should start the amount of the delinquent tax against each tract.

Commissioners George W. Deeds and Elliott Hibbs held that nearly all the taxes on legitimately assessed property have been paid and that the balance of the tracts listed for sale were nearly all double assessments, errors in assessment, assessments against people who never owned the property in towns and townships, and cases where the taxes have actually been paid and the owners of the properties presented their tax receipts. They came here at the first sale and had their taxes adjusted.

W. H. LIVINGSTON, LOWER TYRONE FARMER, IS DEAD

William H. Livingston, 62 years old, prominent farmer of Lower Tyrone township and a former road supervisor of the township, died Saturday night at 8 o'clock at his home following a lingering illness of complications of diseases. He was born in Franklin township November 12, 1861, a son of the late Othenile and Jane Livingston and resided in that township until about 31 years ago when he moved on a farm in Lower Tyrone township. He was engaged in farming until about two years ago when he retired because of ill health. Mr. Livingston was a Democrat and was widely known in the community of Dawson. He had served four years as road supervisor. He was married to Miss Mary Frances Craft of Redstone township. Besides his wife he is survived by two sons, Henry, at home, Clayton, of Akron, Ohio, and two brothers, Austin and Alex Livingston, both of Franklin township. One halfsister also survives.

2,500 Jurors to Be Drawn for March

At the weekly session of court in Uniontown Tuesday the drawing of 2,500 names of jurors for the March term of criminal court was ordered. This is about 300 in excess of the usual number.

A number of sentences were imposed in liquor cases, the defendants being aliens, principally.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

FORESTRY AGENT WANTS FUND FOR TELEPHONE LINE

Would Connect Tower on Work's Hill With Line at Monarch.

ONLY $200 IS NEEDED

J. C. Beatty of Uniontown, a forestry inspector, was here Thursday in an effort to start a movement to raise $200 to complete a telephone line from the fire tower on Work's Hill to Monarch where it will connect with the Bell Telephone Company wires.

The towers and cabins at Smithfield and Sugar Loaf are both entirely completed and the lines are up. They proved their worth during the past fall when mountain fires, miles away, were detected and foresters in those districts notified in time to save great acreages of timber.

The tower on Work's hill is completed and the cabin is about finished. Some of the telephone poles are erected but there are no further funds for the work and the last Legislature made no appropriation toward it. The line is already half up but is entirely useless unless it can be extended to Monarch so that if the towerman should detect a fire the message could quickly be telephoned to some fire warden near that place, while without the telephone line the tower is useless. The Work Hill tower covers the portion of mountain between the National Pike and across the Westmoreland county line.

When the line is completed a man will be kept at the tower at all times during the dangerous season. Mr. Beatty said he thought if the people of Connellsville and vicinity knew what great service could be rendered for $200 it would not be hard to raise the sum. He said he thought if $150 were contributed he might be able to secure the remainder himself. He asked that contributions be sent either to The Courier office or to him at his residence in Uniontown.

Mr. Beatty said that much money was spent in lumbering in this district and that considerable of it comes to this city. For that reason, he declared, it hurts business here when adjacent forests are burned and lumbermen and laborers and others are thrown out of jobs.

FOUR ARRESTS BY STATE POLICE IN KIEFERTOWN PROBE

GREENSBURG, Jan. 2.—State Police from Troop A spent the opening hours of their New Year's day tracing murder suspects in the vicinity of Kiefertown. They landed one suspect in the person of Angelo Bellofata of Nebo, near Scottdale, in the county jail later in the day—and performed such a variety of other business that law violators in the entire vicinity breathed a sigh of relief at the departure of the state police under Corporal Wagner.

Mike Costabile, an Italian, was instantly killed by a shower of bullets as he was leaving his Kiefertown boarding house several days ago. Mystery shrouds the murder. State police, in following clues, came to a farm at Nebo.

There they found a 75-gallon still and a lot of moonshine. Mariano Descani and Angelo Bellofata, said to be partners in the still were arrested, and will be charged with violations of the liquor laws before Justice Todd Truxal of this place.

While working on the same case, the state police at Kiefertown arrested John Sica, an alien, who had three guns in his possession. Sica was taken before Justice H. H. Moorhead of Everson and fined $25 and costs for each of his three guns. His crime was violation of the game laws.

A rifle was also found at the farmhouse where the still was unearthed and the two foreigners will also be charged with game law transgressions as well as liquor law violations.

S. P. ASHE TAKES POST WITH STATE

S. P. Ashe, former superintendent of the Connellsville public schools, left yesterday for Western Penitentiary to take up his new duties as director of education, to which position he was appointed recently by Governor Pinchot.

Legislation was enacted providing for the establishment of a prison educational system, following a study of prison conditions by the State Welfare Department and Mr. Ashe was selected to direct the educational program at the Western Penitentiary. Later he will go to the Rockview prison.

FARM PRODUCTS SHOW IS OPENED

The eighth annual Fayette County Poultry and Farm Products Show was opened this morning at 11 o'clock in the basement of Gallatin Gardens, Uniontown. It will be open until 10 o'clock tonight. The same hours will be observed Thursday and Friday. Admission is free.

Hundreds of chickens and other poultry and many farm products are on exhibition.

500 More Couples Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued in Uniontown during 1923 to 1,764 couples, an increase of 500 over the previous year when 1,274 were issued.

For The Weekly Courier.

Communicable Ills Quadruple 1922 in City

There were four times as many cases of contagious diseases in Connellsville during 1923 as there were in 1922, the annual report, prepared for the Board of Health by Secretary O. C. Harmon and Health Officer George Hetzel shows. In 1922 there were only 88 contagious disease cases reported by city physicians but during the 12-month period just ended there were 374.

The epidemic of measles which swept over the city early last year, causing many absences from school and keeping scores of families under quarantine, was directly responsible for the increase. In 1923 there were 230 such cases called to the attention of the Board of Health as compared with eight during the previous year.

Typhoid fever cases increased one during the year, there being four as compared with the previous report. Scarlet fever also showed a considerable increase, 69 cases in 1923 comparing with 14 in 1922. There was only a slight variation in the number of diphtheria patients, 49 being reported this time as compared with 34 last January.

There were 14 whooping-cough cases in 1923. This is an increase of 10 over 1922 when only four were reported. Last year there were 14 chicken-pox cases an increase of five over the previous year.

Two cases of impetigo contagiosa were reported, one case of trichiniasis.

Since the beginning of the year the Health Department has received no notice of any contagious diseases.

During the measles epidemic last year there were as many as 500 students absent at one time from the city schools. All were not ill with the disease but were in families where some member was a patient and were restrained from attending classes by a quarantine.

RECORDS BROKEN FOR LICENSES TO WED AT GREENSBURG

GREENSBURG, Jan. 3.—Dan Cupid was in great form in Westmoreland county for the year 1923, according to the number of marriage licenses issued by the clerk of orphans court. All previous records had been not only broken but outclassed with the issuance of 2,462 licenses up to and including December 31.

There was but one month when 1923 was beaten by the year 1922 and that was December. In 1922 December showed a total of 188 licenses issued to prospective couples while in December of 1923 the month slumped to the extent of 132 licenses.

The largest number of marriage licenses granted in any single year prior to 1923 was in 1920 when Eddie Cremer dished out a grand total of 2,267 but 1923 surpassed this by 195. The smallest number issued in a year was 1915, during the war, when but 1,644 were granted.

June of course was the banner month in the marriage license business last year showing 288 granted and June of 1922 ranking second with 245.

A total of the licenses granted each year beginning with 1917 is as follows: 1917, 2,092; 1918, 1,544; 1919, 2,007; 1920, 2,267; 1921, 2,172; 1922, 2,013; 1923, 2,462.

DOUBLE WEDDING PRODUCES MIXUPS IN RELATIONSHIPS

A well known young Brownsville couple were married at the courthouse in Uniontown Thursday afternoon. A few minutes later the groom, who had just acquired a mother-in-law, also became the mother-in-law's stepson; and the bride, who had just acquired a father-in-law, also became the father-in-law's stepdaughter. It all came about from the fact that the groom's father and the bride's mother followed the young couple to the altar and were married after they had witnessed the wedding of their son and daughter, respectively.

At least that's the way court house attaches are figuring out the relationships.

Miss Lenora Craft, clerk in the office of the register of wills, performed the two wedding ceremonies.

The father is David H. Bill, 40 years old, a stable boss of Brownsville, and the mother is Amy J. Cadwell, 48 years old, a housekeeper of Brownsville. The son, Clarence Lee Hill, is 25 years of age and a mechanic residing with his father, and the daughter is Mary Elizabeth Cadwell, a clerk, 17 years old, residing with her mother in Brownsville. The two couples received the hearty congratulations of courthouse attaches.

State Medals to The Boy Scouts

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—One hundred gold medals, the gift of the Department of Forests and Waters for meritorious forest protection service performed in 1923, will be available for awards to Boy Scouts during January.

Award of the medals is based on the following activities of the Scouts: Removing conditions which constitute a forest hazard, detecting and reporting forest fires, fighting forest fires and enlisting the help of other persons in the work, educating the public to the danger of forest fires and posting roads, streams and forests with literature warning the public to be careful of fires.

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NEWSBOYS ARE GIVEN THEIR ANNUAL DINNER

Fine Repast at Christian Church Followed by Fun in Gymnasium.

Newsboys of the city faced sumptuously Monday evening at their annual dinner as guests of the Kestner brothers, John and William, news dealers and stationers. The scene was the dining room of the Christian Church where chicken, mashed potatoes, gravy and other good things, topped off with ice cream and apple pie, were supplied in abundance—much more than even hungry newsies could make away with.

Then, after the inner boy had been satisfied and the juvenile guests had been given some advice on what should be before them in life, they were allowed the use of the gymnasium where after-dinner rules of health were cast to the winds in use of the basketball floor.

The dinner was the fifth given by the Kestners and perhaps the best. Certainly there was nothing lacking. There was no delay. In fact the service began five minutes ahead of the scheduled time, 8 o'clock. The Philathea Class of the Christian Sunday School prepared the meal, the girls of the Queen Esther Class served. Captain A. R. Skomp looked after the welfare of the newsies in the gymnasium. The captain also played a leading part in the preparations for the dinner.

Not much time was given to speaking. Rev. J. H. Dorman was introduced by John Kestner, toastmaster, as the orator of the occasion. His subject was "Character Building." He gave the boys some advice as to building a solid foundation for useful life.

Captain E. Dunn, who never misses a newsboy's dinner, dwelt on a theme next to his heart, "Americanism." The boys were called upon by the captain to be 100 per cent in their support of American ideals.

Harking back to the days when he, a lad of seven, began selling papers on the streets and relating some of the experiences of five years on street and route, Frank R. Sweeney gave the boys some pointers on increasing business. He urged them to study their papers daily so as to know what are the featured stories. He told them also to make themselves of service to the public in giving information on fire alarms, location of business offices and other things about which questions are asked by strangers and others.

Last on the list, Walter S. Stimmel, city editor of The Courier, talked a minute or so on the necessity of politeness and of loyalty to their employers.

During the brief speaking program Mrs. Muriel Shearer entertained the boys with a reading, "The Mustard Plaster," which they enjoyed immensely.

Rev. George Walker Buckner, pastor of the Christian Church, sat at the head of the table and asked a blessing on the occasion.

Gathered about the table were the following newsboys: Fred Zimmerman, Paul Richter, Gilbert Michaels, John Jars, William Mulvihill, William Hunt, Frank Chromo, Carl Keedy, Edward Pruskey, Stanley Phillips, Emil Ferencuha, William Ferencuha, Harold Romesburg, James Capriotti, Lehman Kincaid, Max Schilling, Raymond Thompson, Richard Garner, Victor Mulvihill, Roy Garner, Playford Hawkins, James McNulty, Victor Loscal, Charles Zurawskie, Harry Kincaid, Charles Whittaker, Arthur Coughenour and Mendel Hirst.

JACOB NEWBERG, FORMER MERCHANT, DIES SUDDENLY

Jacob Newberg, 56 years old, for a score of years a merchant in this city, died suddenly at his home in South Cottage avenue Wednesday evening from an attack of acute indigestion.

Feeling slightly ill he had walked to the office of a nearby physician and secured some medicine. While preparing to take a dose he collapsed and was dead before a physician arrived.

Born in Russia, Mr. Newberg came to this country 40 years ago. After residing in New York for about 20 years he came to this city where he has since made his home. During this time he conducted a drygoods store in West Crawford avenue, disposing of it a few years ago.

In addition to his widow he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Henry Cohen of Jeannette, Mrs. Maurice Kauffman of Brownsville and Ruth at home, one son, Henry, also at home. Mrs. Max Levine and J. Levy of this city, S. M. Levy of New York, Mrs. T. Goldstein and Mrs. A. Zukerman, also of New York, are brothers and sisters.

Conductor's Babe First of Year; Wins Silver Cup

Nannie Catherine Huddleston daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour W. Huddleston of Cumberland, is the winner of the Cumberland Daily News silver cup and the prizes awarded by the Cumberland merchants for the first baby of the year 1924, in Cumberland. The babe arrived on New Year morning.

Mr. Huddleston is a conductor on the Connellsville Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and has been in the service of the company for 20 years.

Road Contract Let.

Philip Da Rienze of Fayette City has been awarded the contract for the construction of a stretch of roadway in Bullskin township, from Mount Olive Church past the Pleasant Valley Country Club.

Harvey M. Berkley Dies In Obscurity at Toledo; Ruined by Stock Plunging

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Details of another stock market tragedy, the old familiar story of the "outsider" who tried to beat the game and failed, was brought to light in Toledo yesterday through the death last week of Harvey M. Berkley, 62, wanted in Johnstown, Pa., for forgery and misappropriations of many thousands of dollars. Nearly five years ago Berkley moved to Toledo, changed his name to Meyers M. Harvey and opened an office. Berkley made no friends here and apparently had no relatives. His business was a complete mystery.

Just before Christmas he died. No will was found and the county auditor's office took steps toward finding heirs for the small estate. The investigation revealed that Meyers M. Harvey was really Harvey M. Berkley. The day after Christmas Berkley's wife, living in Cleveland, and Dr. Charles S. Walker, his brother-in-law, of Plymouth, Ohio, arrived here and completed the identification.

Fifteen years ago Harvey M. Berkley was a prosperous lawyer at Somerset, Pa. He was rapidly acquiring a fortune through his practice and numerous outside interests. He was then secretary and treasurer of the Somerset County Telephone Company. He was one of the substantial citizens of the county, financially and morally.

But shortly after the opening of the World War rumors were heard in the little town that Berkley was dabbling too heavily in the stock market. His standing was high, however, and the rumors gained little credence. Then in 1917 Berkley dropped from sight, leaving his family and friends. Almost immediately an investigation was started of his handling of the funds of the telephone company. No cash could be found and nearly $100,000 in stock which had not been authorized by the stockholders was found, according to investigators here, placed as security for loans to Berkley negotiated in various banks.

The little company went to the wall and several other business men of the community went with it. Various charges were brought against Berkley. A nation-wide search was instituted but not a trace was found of him.

His real estate holdings, including several valuable coal mining tracts, were sold at auction and the proceeds to a large extent paid up his alleged defalcations. Then in the midst of the holiday season, nearly seven years later, "Meyers M. Harvey," friendless and almost penniless, died in Toledo.

Berkley was born in Summit township, near Meyersdale, about 62 years ago. After completing his public school course he taught school and later graduated from the law school at Franklin & Marshall College. He was admitted to practice before the Somerset County Bar and practiced law here for a number of years. Berkley also was cashier of the First National Bank of Somerset at one time. Since his disappearance the Somerset Telephone Company has been taken over by the Johnstown Telephone Company, being absorbed some years ago.

Dokeys Will Form Temple in County; Membership Drive

Fayette county will have a temple of the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, an auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias. This was made certain at a meeting of the Pythian Booster Club in Uniontown Sunday afternoon at which time 100 persons were reported as ready to take the initial steps, while it was said there will be a membership of not less than 500 to start. The knights are otherwise known as Dokeys.

The temple will have its headquarters in Uniontown.

Plans were made at the meeting for a membership drive the week of February 18. During the week the Connellsville lodge will put on a dramatic play in Uniontown. There will be a parade of knights in full regalia and other activities.

The Booster Club will visit Coal Center January 3, Scottdale January 11 and Fairchance January 17, it was announced.

The committee on arrangements for the week is composed of L. G. Chorpenning, Arthur McGregor and M. J. Molans, all of Uniontown.

SOMERSET COUPLES TOOK OUT 484 LICENSES IN 1923

SOMERSET, Jan. 3.—Somerset county's license bureaus had a busy year in 1923, according to reports which were issued at the courthouse here today, 484 marriage licenses having been granted during the year. There were 8,600 hunting licenses and 2,864 fishing licenses granted and a total of 7,191 dogs were registered. Deeds and mortgages recorded during the year numbered 2,649.

Trucks to Remove Snow.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.—The State Highway Department has been assigned 40 motor trucks of two and one-half to three tons capacity. They will be first used to remove snow.

Women Better Jurors Than Men, Court Declares

In the filling of the jury wheel for 1924 terms of Fayette county court it has been ordered that 40 per cent of the number of names placed therein shall be women.

"Women make better jurors than a lot of men," Judge E. H. Reppert said.

Twenty-five hundred names are to be placed in the wheel. Of this number 1,000 will be women.

VANDERBILT CHILD DIES FROM BURNS

Gerald Louise Bates, about four years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bates of Vanderbilt, was fatally burned Monday night at her home when her clothes ignited from an open grate. She inhaled the flames. She was badly burned about the sides and back. The child's parents, who were at home when the accident occurred, extinguished the flames. The child died two hours after being burned.

Hip Broken By Fall.

Jonathan Lape of Garrett is in a serious condition in the Community Hospital at Somerset as the result of a fracture of the hip suffered last Friday when he slipped and fell on the sidewalk near his home.

Medical Society to Meet.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 1.—The regular meeting of the Westmoreland County Medical Society will be held Wednesday night in Greensburg at which time the installation of the new officers will take place.

For The Weekly Courier.

exercise of a little thought and ...ral courage. Those who have tried the Pay-as-You-Go Christmas declare that they will never again have any other kind. Their system is to pay cash for every gift that they buy. As a result they ma...

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Plan now to have a Christmas fund next December by opening an Interest Account with us and depositing one dollar or more every week.

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VALUABLE RADIO OUTFIT STOLEN AT PENNSVILLE

Loud-Speaker Set Included in Loot From Garage and Confectionery.

THIEVES AT SCOTTDALE

The radio thief has made his appearance. During the early morning Thursday the garage and confectionery store of Bittner Bros. at Pennsville was entered and goods valued at hundreds of dollars stolen, included being a loud-speaker wireless set which had been in use at the place. Batteries and all were removed. The loot included also all the candy in the place, a lot of automobile accessories and other articles. Tires were not touched.

Half of a window had been removed to gain entrance. Exit was by a door. Evidently the goods were taken away in an automobile.

Clifford C. Bittner, who former was with the West Penn Railways Company and lives in Connellsville, is manager of the place.

—

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 3.—Yesterday morning when Ivan Hornley went into his barn, which sets just off Broadway south of the Frick offices, and in which are kept several cows and one or two horses, he espied a gun and an automobile robe sticking out of the hay, and also noticed that the hay had been trampled down.

An investigation was made disclosed part of goods stolen from the C. A. Brolhart hardware store Sunday night when automobile robes, shotguns, air rifles, silverware, cutlery, flashlights and shells valued at several hundred dollars were taken.

The goods found by Mr. Hornley were hidden not 200 feet from where they had been stolen.

Reports are prevalent that flashlights, used suspiciously, have been seen in use in various parts of the town. Police are working on the case and expect to have something soon.

Costs on County In Spinelli Case

GREENSBURG, Jan. 4.—Judge J. K. Langham of Indiana made a final disposition yesterday of the murder case in which Mrs. Raffaella Spinelli of Jacobs Creek was the defendant by dismissing the defendant and placing the costs on the county. The woman had served her term in the county jail and was released some time ago.

Mrs. Spinelli was charged with shooting and killing Jovian Sposata on July 27, 1922 on one of the streets of Jacobs Creek. She was placed on trial at the May term of court. She had her attorneys to withdraw her plea of murder and enter the plea of guilty of murder of the second degree. Judge Langham on July 13, 1923, sentenced her to serve not less than four and not more than 12 months in the county jail, the term to be completed from November 22, 1922.

Game Protective Unit Is Formed At Vanderbilt

Officers of the Fayette County Fish and Game Protective Association visited Vanderbilt Thursday and organized a local unit of the association. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and prospects are for a splendid organization.

Talks were given by H. L. Kroppe and R. B. Hyatt, explaining the purpose and plans of the organization. State Game Protector R. G. Bryson talked on the state game laws and urged the killing of noxious animals, making the statement that there was more game killed in Pennsylvania during the year 1923 by noxious animals than legally killed by all licensed hunters.

Robert Lint was elected director and J. W. Bailey secretary and treasurer. Regular meetings will be held the second Thursday of each month.

Rockwood Couple Injured in Crash On Rail Crossing

ROCKWOOD, Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Weimer of Rockwood were seriously injured Thursday night when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by Baltimore & Ohio engine No. 5081, on the west leg of the "Y" at Rockwood. They were taken to the Allegany Hospital at Cumberland.

The engine was backing out of the West "Y" at a speed of five miles an hour, when the accident occurred according to Engineer J. H. Treasler. Mr. Weimer evidently did not see the engine and ran up on the crossing in front of it. The automobile was completely wrecked. Mrs. Weimer sustained a fracture of the left arm and left collar bone and a bad scalp wound. Weimer also received a bad scalp wound and a punctured wound in his left thigh.

State Troopers Assigned to Aid County Detective

State Troopers Norman MacBean, who was stationed at New Salem and Brownsville, have been assigned to Brownsville, were assigned today to assist County Detective A. V. Bell, Jr., in prosecuting investigations of the county officer.

The troopers will have quarters at the Y. M. C. A. in Uniontown.

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POULTRY AWARDS AT ANNUAL SHOW IN UNIONTOWN

Prize awards of several hundred dollars were made at the eighth annual poultry and farm products show at the Gallatin Gardens, Uniontown, which opened yesterday and will continue through Friday.

Prize awards are as follows:

Barred Rocks—George F. Titlow, first cockerel, third pullet, first and second young pen, first old pen; J. R. Wilson, first and second pullet; Grover Stuttslager, first, second, third, fourth hen, second and fourth cockerel; Albert Lilley, first cock, fourth and fifth pullet.

Barred Rocks, Light—S. Van Bremen, first, second and third cockerel, first young pen, J. R. Wilson, first old pen.

Barred Rocks, Dark—J. R. Wilson, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet.

White Plymouth Rocks—Braden Swaney, first and second cockerel, first and second pullet, first and second young pen Ewing Swaney, third young pen.

White Wyandotte—Dr. L. R. Herrington, first cock, first and second hen, first and second cockerel, first and second pullet, first old pen; Hustead Farms, third cockerel, first young pen; George F. Titlow, second old pen; S. Van Bremen, fourth cockerel, third pullet.

Partridge Wyandotte — Charles Gray, first and second hen, first and second cockerel, first and second pullet.

Jersey Black Giants—Pasquale Pallini, first and second cockerel, second, third, fourth, fifth pullets, first young pen, Guy B. Gilmore, third cockerel, first pullet, second young pen; Ewing Swaney, first old pen.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—C. Gregg Rhoads, first cockerel, first and second pullets.

Speckled Sussex—Dr. C. W. Springer, first and second hen, first cockerel, first pullet, second young pen; J. Marcus Johnson, Jr., first cock, second, third, fourth pullet, first young pen.

R. C. Anconas—G. H. Hutchinson, first cock, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet.

S. C. Anconas—G. H. Hutchinson, first and second pullet, first young pen.

White Leghorns—Pasquale Pallini, first cock, first hen, first cockerel, first, second, fourth pullet, first young pen, Grover Stutslager, second cock, third pullet; Braden Swaney, first old pen.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Newell Poultry Yards, second cock, first and second hen, first and third cockerel, first, third, fourth pullet, first young pen; Joseph H. Smith, first cock, second pullet; Pasquale Pallini, second cockerel, fifth pullet; T. Springer Todd, third, fourth, fifth cock, first old pen.

R. C. Reds—G. H. Hutchinson, first cock, first hen, first cockerel.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—Charles H. Hostetler, first, second, third cock; first, second, third hen, first, second, third cockerel, first, second, third pullet, first, second, third young pen, first old pen.

Light Brahmas—J. E. Sparks, first cockerel, first, second, third pullet.

Muscovy Ducks—Charles Hlatke, first cock, first, second pullet.

Gold Bank Bronze Turkeys—Grover Stutslager, first tom, first hen, first pullet.

J. W. Nichols Silver Loving Cup for best display—Charles Hostetler.

Wallace Miller & Bro. Silver Loving Cup for second best display—Dr. L. R. Herrington.

Leon Hachat five-dollar gold piece for best display in American class—Dr. L. R. Herrington.

W. B. Hustead five-dollar gold piece for best display in Mediterranean class—Pasquale Pallini.

M. P. Provins five-dollar gold piece for best display in English class—Charles Hostetler.

Corn.

Class 1—10-ear exhibit. Any yellow dent—First, L. M. Dils, Cheat Haven; second, Isaiah Cover, Smithfield, R. D. No 3; third, George Baker, Cheat Haven.

Class 4 utility corn, 30-ear exhibit—First, L. M. Dils, Cheat Haven.

Cup presented by Citizens Title & Trust Company and also the $10 in gold presented for best 30-ear display, won by L. M. Dils, Cheat Haven.

Wheat.

Class 5, peck exhibit of wheat—First, J. S. Lyons, Cheat Haven also, winner of Hogsett Mill trophy cup; second, Isaiah Cover, Smithfield, R. D. No. 3; third, J. A. Rhoades, Smithfield.

Oats.

First, J. S. Lyons, Cheat Haven.

Potatoes.

Peck exhibits, Russets—First, J. A. Rhoades, Smithfield; second, O. J. Emory, Cheat Haven.

Peck exhibits, pink skinned—First, O. J. Emory, Cheat Haven; second, William Binns, Fayette City.

Squash.

First and second, Lloyd Grubbs, Uniontown.

Apples.

Mann—First, O. J. Emory; second, Eli Rider.

Rome Beauty—First, R. R. Robinson; second, Eli Rider.

Domine—First, C. E. Miller.

King—First, R. R. Robinson; second, J. S. Lyons.

Northwest Greening—First, O. J. Emory.

Wagner—First, R. R. Robinson; second, J. S. Lyons; third, O. J. Emory.

Northern Spy—First Eli Rider; second O. J. Emory.

Winesap—First, Eli Rider.

Jonathan—First, Eli Rider.

None-such—First, R. R. Robinson.

Willow Twig—First, R. R. Robinson.

Baldwin—First, J. S. Lyons; second, J. S. Lyons, third, O. J. Emory.

Grimes Golden—First, C. E. Miller.

Twenty-ounce Apple—First, J. S. Lyons.

Rambo—First, Eli Rider.

Pear.

First and second, J. L. Blaney, Star Junction.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1923.

TO EASTERN POINTS. ORIGINATING DISTRICT

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.

	Pitts'bg (9)	Connellsville Westmoreland Fairmont (8)	G'burg (7)	Latrobe (6)
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	$3.24	$4.09	$2.94	$2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.34	3.09	2.94	2.84
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R.-P. & R.)	2.73	2.58	2.42	2.32
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	1.39	1.39		
*Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.64	1.64		
Lebanon, Pa. P. R. R. and P. & R.	3.11	2.96	2.81	2.71
New York, N. Y. (47th St.)	3.49	3.34	3.19	3.09
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)	3.02	2.47	2.32	2.22
Philadelphia	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Sparrows Point	3.21	3.09	2.94	2.84
Steelton, Pa.	2.74	2.58	2.43	2.34
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.06	2.21	2.06	2.06
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.56	3.41	3.06	2.96
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Greenwich, export	2.72	2.47	2.42	2.32
South Amboy, F. O. R. vessels	2.14	1.99	1.84	1.74
Harsimus Cove	2.28	2.04	2.89	2.79
Greenville	3.10	2.94	2.79	2.79
Canton, Balto, local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Canton, Balto, export	2.65	2.50	2.35	2.25
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George, Float Bridge	2.24	2.24		
Arlington and St. George Piers	2.99	2.99		
Philadelphia, P. & R., within Capes	2.54	2.54		
Philadelphia P. & R., without Capes	2.57	2.57		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, within Capes	2.34	2.34		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, without Capes	2.50	2.50		

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is $1.76 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutterville, Pa., from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. ORIGINATING DISTRICT.

Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.

	Pittsburg Group (1)	Upper Conville (2)	Lower Conville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.59	$1.85	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Cleveland, O.	1.54	1.90	1.98
Columbus, O.	1.89	1.75	1.89
Detroit, Mich.	2.52	2.56	2.68
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Toledo, O.	2.31	[illegible]	2.53
Youngstown, O.	1.34	1.42	1.42
Lake Ports	1.86	1.72	1.73
To CANADIAN BASING POINTS:			
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.24	2.39	2.39
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.24	2.39	2.40

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale, south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points, New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

BLACK HANDERS PAY PENALTY IN TRIPLE HANGING

One of Trio Accused of Crimes in Fayette County Unconscious From Skull Fracture.

Richard Ferri, 26, Nick Salamandre, aged 33, and Philip Connizzaro, aged 26, all Clarksburg Black Handers, were hanged at 4.59 o'clock Friday evening at the West Virginia penitentiary, at Moundsville.

An extra gallows was constructed to take care of the triple hanging, as accommodations for two at a time is all the prison officials have ever had occasion to use. It means the first triple hanging in the state has taken place.

Connizzaro tried to commit suicide at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by ramming his head against the iron bars of his death cell.

In his effort to end his life, he fractured his skull and would have died within a few hours if the hangman had not intervened, doctors declare. Efforts of physicians to revive Connizzaro before the fatal hour were in vain and the condemned man was placed in a straight jacket, carried to the scaffold and strapped into position.

The men were hanged for complicity in the murder of Frank Naples, a Kelly Hill, Clarksburg, barber, on the streets of Clarksburg, last February. They were originally sentenced to be hanged on June 22, but got a stay until a decision was handed down by the state supreme court. The court refused a "writ of error." They were alleged to have been connected with crimes in Fayette county.

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For The Weekly Courier.

Grim Reaper

SAMUEL REISINGER.

Samuel Reisinger, president of the Reisinger Motor Company, Uniontown, and a former resident of Connellsville, died Sunday night at 9 o'clock in the Uniontown Hospital. He had been ill for some time. Several children survive.

—

BRYAN O'TOOLE.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 7.—Bryan O'Toole, 82 years old, died last evening at his home at South Everson. He is survived by his wife and the following children: Margaret, Elizabeth, Bernard and Terrence, at home; Mrs. William Lane, Everson, Mrs. Paul Jarrett and Michael O'Toole, Scottdale; Miss Mary O'Toole, Pittsburg, and Mrs. Lewis Ruppel, Wilkinsburg. There are seven grandchildren.

—

MRS. HARRIET CAIN.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Harriet Cain, 79 years old, colored, died suddenly this morning at her home in North Broadway. Her husband, Andrew Cain, died six weeks ago.

—

MRS. CHARLOTTE POORBAUGH.

Mrs. Charlotte Poorbaugh, widow of Samuel Poorbaugh died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Engleka in Lincoln avenue, where she made her home. Mrs. Poorbaugh was formerly a resident of Mount Lebanon. Her first husband, Herman Heinemeyer, who died 45 years ago, was a veteran of the Civil War. She was a member of the Reformed Church at Mount Lebanon.

—

CLAIR B. ALTMAN.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 6.—Clair B. Altman, a former well-known resident of Scottdale and for the past 1[illegible] years located in East Pittsburg, died last night in the Tubercular League Hospital, Pittsburg, following a lingering illness. He was a son of Daniel Altman of Scottdale and had spent virtually all his life here. Besides his father he is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Florence Howells of Scottdale, one son, Clair, Jr., and one brother, Roy Altman, of Altoona.

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MRS. LOUISA BOWMAN.

Mrs. Louisa Bowman, 83 years old, a former resident of Markleysburg, died Wednesday morning at her home at Accident, Md., of apoplexy.

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L. C. ZELL.

L. C. Zell, 74 years old, died suddenly Friday evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. E. McJunkin in Uniontown.

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MRS. SUSAN PRESTON.

Mrs. Susan Preston, 34 years old, colored, widow of Robert Preston, of 134 North Twelfth street, West Side, died at 11.15 o'clock last night at her home. Her death occurred exactly four months after that of her husband. Complication of diseases was the cause. One son, William Preston, of Richmond, Va., survives.

No funeral arrangements have yet been announced.

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MRS. ELIZABETH WECKERLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weckerly, 86 years old, died Wednesday at the home of her son, James C. Weckerly, at Allison, of apoplexy.

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WILLIAM POCKSTALLER.

Funeral services for William Pockstaller, 68 years old, who died on New Year at his home at Morrell of pneumonia, were held Friday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Aloysius Catholic Church at Dunbar, of which he was a member, followed by interment in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Connellsville. He had been ill three weeks.

Mr. Pockstaller was one of the best-known residents of Dunbar township and during his later years he had been employed on the township roads. He had not been able to work since December 1, last. He was born in Germany and came to this country 40 years ago. He located at Morrell and continued to reside there until his death. Besides his widow, Mrs. Constance Pockstaller, he is survived by the following children: Charles, of Edenborn; Mrs. George Gonker, of Dunbar; Fred, of Morrell; Nicholas, of Trotter and Mary at home. Eight grandchildren also survive.

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RICHARD MEANS.

Richard Means, 52 years, seven months and 10 days old, a Frick veteran and pensioner, died Sunday evening at his home in Twelfth street. Death resulted from a heart disease, after an illness of more than two years. He was born in Bullskin township, the son of Thomas and Susan Eicher Means, and was educated in the schools of that district. For a number of years he was employed by the Soisson Fire Brick Company and for 31 years he worked at the Lemont plant of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. He was pensioned a year ago. He was married 28 years ago to Miss Elizabeth Husy of Bullskin township. She also is dead. In addition to his mother, at home, he is also survived by three sisters, Mrs. Samuel Goodwin of Trotter, Mrs. J. H. Saunders of Flint, Mich., and Mrs. William Davis of Akron, Ohio, and two brothers, Albert of East Church place and T. F., of North Eighth street.

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MARINDA HANEY.

Mrs. Marinda Haney, 79 years old, widow of Aaron Haney died Saturday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anna Jones at Dillinger, where she had gone to spend Christmas. Death was due to infirmities of age. Mrs. Haney had resided at Flatwoods and community for about 40 years and had many friends in that section. She is survived by the following children: Benjamin Haney of Summit, John Haney of Flatwoods, Mrs. Elizabeth Dougherty of Connellsville, Mrs. Mira Appleby of Keister, Mrs. Nora Knight of Uniontown and Mrs. Jones of Dillinger.

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EDWARD CAMPBELL.

Edward Campbell, 63 years old, a resident of the Connellsville coke region for about 40 years, 35 of which were spent in the employ of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, died Sunday morning at the family home in Uniontown of spinal meningitis. Besides his wife he is survived by the following children: Miss Cora Campbell and John E. Campbell, both at home, and Mrs. A. W. House, South Uniontown. The Campbell family moved to Uniontown from Scottdale.

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WALTER ARTIS.

Funeral services for Walter Artis, 13 years old, who was killed by a fall of slate in the Lemont mine, were held on Monday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Artis of Fairchance. Rev. Harry Humbert officiated.

Mr. Artis was working in the entry of the mine and was killed instantly. He had resided in Uniontown for a number of years and besides his widow, Mrs. Ella Artis, and his mother he is survived by one brother, John Artis of Fairchance and the following sisters, Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Mrs. Ewing Zerley, Mrs. Thomas Scott, all of Fairchance, and Mrs. Able Schreckengost, of Dennis.

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ALBERT S. CROSSLAND.

Albert Stewart Crossland, well-known resident of Uniontown, died Monday morning in the Uniontown Hospital from injuries received December 5, when he fell from a wagon to the ground. He was unloading baled hay when he met with the accident. Mr. Crossland had spent virtually all his life in Uniontown and was known to many farmers, liverymen and older residents of Fayette county. In his younger days he handled wild horses and colts and had many narrow escapes from serious accident. Besides his wife he is survived by one daughter, Dina M. Crossland and one son, Darrall Crossland.

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ROBERT CREIGHTON.

Rev. Morgan of Charleroi officiated at the funeral service for Robert Creighton 34 years old, held Monday afternoon at the Cove Run Free Methodist Church. Mr. Creighton died Saturday at his home at Mount Braddock. He is survived by his widow, two small children and three brothers, Frank, of Mount Braddock, Morgan and William, both of Cove Run, and his mother, Mrs. Mary Creighton.

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MRS. MARTHA A. PARSHALL.

Mrs. Martha A. Parshall, mother of Attorney W. W. Parshall, died Monday morning in Chicago, where she had been visiting relatives, as the result of a fall in which she suffered a fracture of the hip. She was about 78 years old.

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HARVEY H. HYATT.

After a long illness, Harvey H. Hyatt, 57 years old, died at his home near Ohiopyle Sunday afternoon. There survive four daughters, Misses May, Elizabeth and Sylvia, at home, and Mrs. Flora Getz of Uniontown, and four sons, John, William and Marion at home, and Frank of Dunbar.

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MRS. SUSIE B. RIVERS.

Mrs. R. S. Brashear of South Pittsburg street received word of the death of Mrs. Susie B. Rivers, formerly of Connellsville, on December 19 at her home at Paterson, N. J. She is survived by three daughters and one son. Mrs. Rivers has many friends in Connellsville.

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MRS. HARRIET ZUFALL.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Jan. 1.—Mrs. Harriet Zufall, sister of Mrs. M. Dillinger of Mount Pleasant, died Saturday at her home at Ligonier. She was 85 years old. Although for a Somerset county she had spent the greater part of her life at Ligonier.

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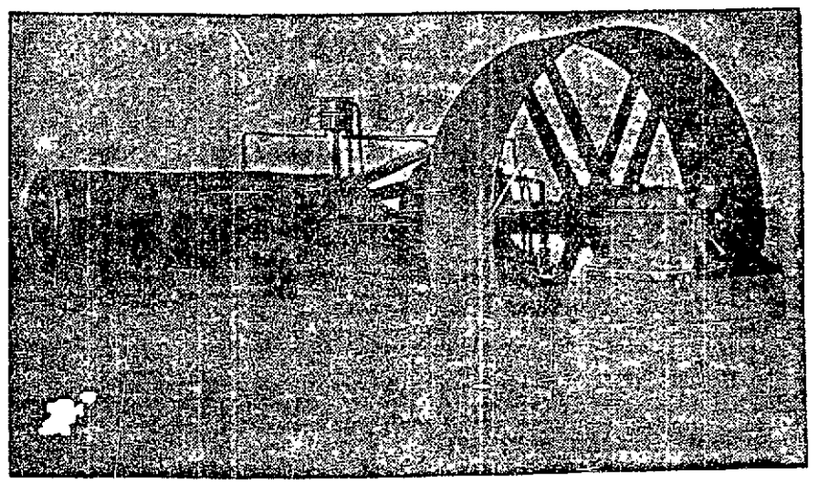

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